

Sheriff, Don F. Owens
Clerk, James W. Harwick
Register, John Lewis
Treasurer, J. D. Gault
Prosecuting Attorney, J. Patterson
Judge of Probate, J. C. Gault
C. C. Court, J. C. Gault
Surveyor, Wm. Blackshaw

South Branch, F. F. Richardson
North Branch, John Lewis
Maple Forest, F. R. Dickerson
Grayling, Adolph Taylor
Fredrick, James Smith

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gault, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and 1 p. m. C. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willet, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:45 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Wehler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. FORD, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. J. C. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. E. C. hall. H. D. DOWNEY, Captain.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 600, I. O. T. M.—Meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. D. D. DOWNEY, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 10, Ladies of the G. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. E. FORD, President.

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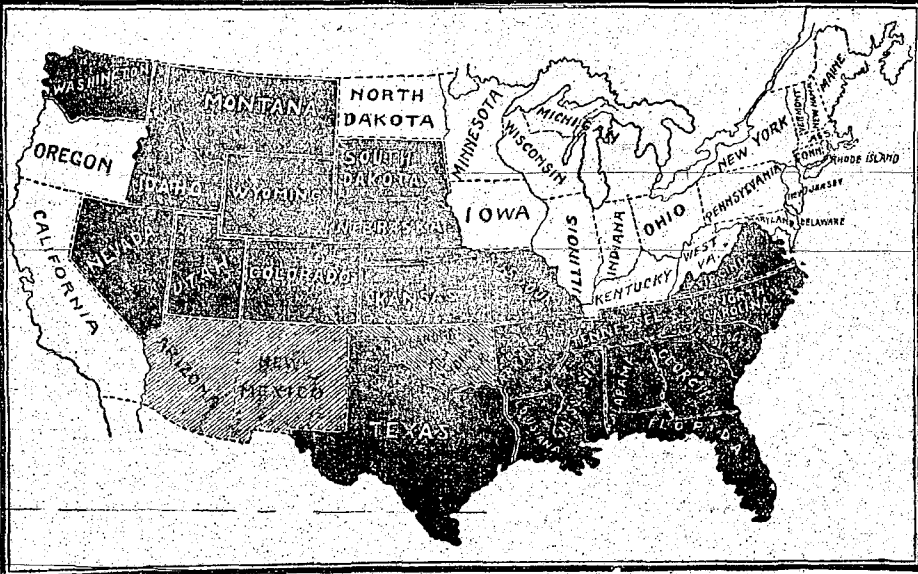
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What of the Election?

Make an Estimate on How the States Will Vote for President.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IT IN AND PRESERVE.



MAP SHOWING RESULTS OF THE 1896 ELECTION.

McKINLEY STATES WHITE.

Shaded Territories Have No Vote.

BRYAN STATES BLACK.

THE RESULTS IN 1896

ESTIMATE OF VOTE IN 1900

STATES	McKINLEY	BRYAN	McKINLEY	BRYAN
With Number of Electoral Votes	Elect. Votes	Popular Plurality	Elect. Votes	Popular Plurality
ALABAMA...11	11	76,489		
ARKANSAS...8	8	72,591		
CALIFORNIA...9	8	1,922		
COLORADO...4	4	134,792		
CONNECTICUT...6	6	53,545		
DELAWARE...3	3	3,360		
FLORIDA...13	13	21,448		
GEORGIA...10	10	34,141		
IDAHOW...3	3	16,898		
ILLINOIS...24	24	141,517		
INDIANA...15	15	18,001		
IOWA...13	13	65,452		
KANSAS...10	10	13,509		
KENTUCKY...18	12	28P		
LOUISIANA...8	8	55,198		
MAINE...6	6	45,777		
MARYLAND...8	8	32,224		
MASSACHUSETTS...15	15	173,265		
MICHIGAN...14	14	56,868		
MINNESOTA...9	9	53,875		
MISSISSIPPI...9	9	58,750		
MISSOURI...15	15	58,727		
MONTANA...3	3	32,043		
NEBRASKA...8	8	12,085		
NEVADA...3	3	6,459		
NEW HAMPSHIRE...4	4	35,794		
NEW JERSEY...10	10	57,892		
NEW YORK...36	36	268,409		
N. CAROLINA...11	11	19,266		
N. DAKOTA...3	3	9,465		
OHIO...23	23	48,494		
OREGON...4	4	2,117		
PENNSYLVANIA...32	32	295,072		
RHODE ISLAND...4	4	21,978		
S. CAROLINA...9	9	49,517		
S. DAKOTA...4	4	183		
TENNESSEE...12	12	19,403		
TEXAS...15	15	202,914		
UTAH...3	3	33,116		
VERMONT...4	4	40,490		
VIRGINIA...12	12	19,341		
WASHINGTON...4	4	12,493		
W. VIRGINIA...6	6	10,888		
WISCONSIN...12	12	102,612		
WYOMING...3	3	583		
TOTAL...447	271	1,569,158	176	950,686

ASKS HELP FOR GALVESTON.

Clara Barton Appeals for Material for Building Houses.

Miss Clara Barton, president of the National Red Cross Society, has issued a statement to the manufacturers and business men of the country in which she appeals to them for aid in the way of material to be used in the building of houses for those who lost all in the recent storm. She says:

"The number of homeless is estimated at 8,000 or more. Winter is less than two months away. Although a mild climate, still snow and ice are known here. It tends to protect, which they would not, the sea sand and the quicksand would not hold them down. The first northern would leave their occupants as unsheltered as before, and hardships, colds, pneumonia and consumption would be the result. Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people, and it would seem to be the duty of those on the ground to put the facts in an intelligent form before the people of the country, who are not here and cannot see for themselves and who could not comprehend without seeing."

With this view, the National Red Cross has, with the co-operation of the general committee, obtained estimates of the general committee of the vicinity regarding the necessary number of houses, tenements or homes for the suitable sheltering of these now unsheltered thousands of suffering people."

A summary is then given, representing substantially the lumber and building material that would be required to shelter about 8,000 people in the most ordinary one-story weather-proof houses, built singly or in blocks of tenements.

OUTBURST BY DOWIE.

Zionist Leader Opens His Campaign in London.

Zionist Dowie opened his campaign in England Sunday night at Holborn town hall. He told his hearers that he had come to give London a spanking, and intended to wage relentless war against the Church of England. He denounced the archbishop of Canterbury as an incompetent, and said his office ought to be filled by somebody who could manage it. Some of the listeners interrupted Dowie, and he lost his temper. He said he would not tolerate interruptions, and one man was ejected.

Dowie announced that he would hold a baptismal at a later date. He said the London churches had refused to allow him to use their baptismal fonts, but if nothing else, he would get a bathtub and have a policeman guard it.

The diplomatic language of the Chinese settlement seems in a fair way to be unraveled. Germany has received from the proposals which threatened to break the European concert. France has submitted plans, endorsed by Russia, which may aid materially in reaching an agreement satisfactory to the powers. The United States has practically agreed to Germany's modified views. The German and American notes deal almost entirely with the question as to how and by whom the punishment of guilty Chinese officials shall be inflicted. The French proposals cover the entire range of settlement and are likely to be acceptable to all the powers. Whether they are acceptable to China, however, remains to be seen.

The punishment of guilty officials, many of them princes of the realm, will be a difficult task for the Chinese government to undertake, and may bring on a revolution which would tax the resources of the powers to deal with. The indemnity demanded by the several powers is likely to be so enormous that China will be unable to pay without the loss of territory, while the raising of the Taku forts will be a severe strain on Chinese national pride. The powers may have agreed between themselves as to the methods to be adopted in negotiating a final settlement, but the day of settlement is evidently far off.

The British elections have been actively in progress during the week, and the results have been those predicted. Lord Salisbury's administration has received an endorsement emphasized by largely increased Conservative and Unionist majorities and a diminished Liberal vote. Chamberlain's policy, whether for the good or ill of the empire, has been accepted by the English electors. The only possible construction to be placed on the verdict of the English electorate is that the conduct of the war in South Africa, with all its mistakes and errors costly to life, has been indorsed, and that the annexation of the two Boer republics is approved. All other issues were lost sight of. No other question was raised.

Paul Kruger seems to be no longer identified with the destiny of South Africa. Bent and enfeebled with a long life, bearing in his declining years the burdens and responsibilities of a war for the existence of the republic he himself has largely created, he is going to the Netherlands as an old man. He will be received by Queen Wilhelmina with all the honors accorded a ruler of a free and sovereign people, and the British public will hardly resent the homage of the Dutch people to a man of their own race who dared face on field of battle the mightiest empire of Christendom.

Berlin's highest structure, apart from the churches, is the 318-foot high chimney of the electric elevated road power house. Only two church steeples surpass it, that of the new cathedral, 330 feet, and that of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, 310 feet.

The called intelligence from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Amer of Afghanistan is making active preparations for war with Great Britain may be received with many large grains of allowance.

Lord Curzon will not resign his post as viceroy of India on account of his wife's death.

James Clark, Avondale, Ala., accidentally shot his mother to death while playing policeman.

Steamer Sighay ran down and sank the schooner Enterprise, Norfolk, Va. No lives lost.

Street cleaners in New York hereafter will wear brown slouch hats instead of white bachelors.

A division of the wheat crop in Ellis County, Kan., would give each resident more than 1,333 bushels.

Population of Spokane, Wash., 30,848; increase, 84.96 per cent.

An Elizabeth (Pa.) couple, married sixty years, have 227 descendants.

A man named Verenceschekoff was convicted of murder in San Francisco not long ago.

A nursery near Mexico, Mo., contains 250,000 young fruit trees, pruned and cultivated to perfection.

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LIPTON'S PORK CORNER.

Englishman Said to Control Branch of the Chicago Market.

Chicago packers say they are not in the least surprised at the fact that the price of October pork was forced up to \$17. Especially at this time of the year, they argue, it should sell at about \$15, so, according to their figures, Sir Thomas Lipton's corner has only raised the price \$2 above the amount it ought to sell for.

John Gudaby is one of the big Chicago packers who is of the belief that the corner in pork has not worked wonders in the way of raising prices. He talked in a manner which showed very clearly that he was not at all surprised at the whole deal.

"The fact that pork has been forced up to \$17 at this time of the year," said he, "is not unusual. Pork should be selling at 92 cents. Put 100 pounds in a barrel and that would make that barrel worth the neighborhood of \$15. The fact that all kinds of provisions are light just now undoubtedly has a great deal to do with it."

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COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York—Values in the stock market have risen rapidly during the week, and the trading has been on a greatly increased scale. Recent reports indicate a continuance of disappointing conditions in a few lines of trade, but authorities agree that business as a whole is prosperous. Cotton and grain are going out in large volume, and despite the fact that the United States is accepting government loans from Europe in lieu of the cash due this country, sterling exchange is declining in a manner that suggests gold imports in the near future. Money is firm, and is likely to become firmer before any material ease is witnessed.

This condition of affairs is, however, always to be expected at this season of the year. The demand for crop-improvement loans from Europe in lieu of the cash due this country, sterling exchange is declining in a manner that suggests gold imports in the near future. Money is firm, and is likely to become firmer before any material ease is witnessed.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NIP A BANK SWINDLE.

CLEVER ROBBERY PLOT FAILED AT LAWSON, MO.

Suspicious Officials Cause Failure of Scheme Hatched by Two Telegraph Operators—Bradstreet's Makes Very Report on State of Business.

A well-planned attempt to rob the City National Bank of Kansas City and the Commercial Bank of Lawrence, Mo., of \$50,000 was frustrated and Harry Turner and Robert O'Connor, telegraph operators, both of Kansas City, were put under arrest. Turner and O'Connor went to Lawson and pretended to be looking for land. O'Connor passed under the name of R. J. Kief. The other evening a telegram was sent to the Kansas City bank signed "Commercial Bank," asking that \$5,000 in currency be sent by express to Lawson. The Kansas City bank wired that it had sent the money, but the telegram never reached the Lawson bank. O'Connor presented a telegram, apparently from the City National Bank, ordering the Commercial bank to pay him the amount. The bank officials telephoned the Kansas City bank and learned that the order was forged. The two men had telegraph instruments located outside Lawson and had sent the telegrams themselves.

FULLY UP TO LAST YEAR.

Value of Business Equal to Corresponding Week of Last Year. Bradstreet's says: "Through some measures of business volume and value make unfavorable comparison with a year ago, and speculation is certainly on a reduced scale in nearly all lines, other than those of trade activity are still very favorable, and it is hard to resist the conclusion that, with few notable exceptions, the actual business of the country is, as a rule, fully equal to, if not slightly in excess of the corresponding period of 1900. Prices of staples as a whole are firm. Wheat, including all lines, other than the aggregate of 2,292,585 bushels, against 4,459,107 last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,896,037 bushels, against 2,300,240 last week."

FAST TRAIN IN WRECK.

Lake Shore Express Ditched by Open Switch at South Chicago.

What is believed to have been a deliberate attempt to wreck the New York and Boston express on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad was made at South Chicago. The train was speeding along with its five passenger coaches containing nearly 900 persons when the engine ran into an open switch at 35th street, South Chicago. The fireman was killed and the engineer fatally injured. The engine turned over on its side and was totally demolished. The two main and two express cars were also piled up in a heap, but the passenger coaches, which were pulled out by Pullman cars, did not leave the rails.

Mistaken Man for Rabbit.

Arthur W. Green was instantly killed in mistake near Denver, Colo., by C. W. Johnson, a rabbit hunter. Green and his sweetheart, Katie Mackinzie, were in the foothills on a photographing trip. He had donned Katie's hat, a gray felt, and she was just in the act of taking a comic picture, when Johnson mistook the moving gray object for a jackrabbit and sent a bullet through Green's head.

Pennant Goes to Brooklyn.

The closing of the National League baseball season finds the clubs in the following positions. The pennant goes to Brooklyn. Brooklyn . . . 84 Chicago . . . 75 Pittsburgh . . . 73 St. Louis . . . 73 Philadelphia . . . 73 Cincinnati . . . 72 Boston . . . 66 New York . . . 60

Steal a Tray of Diamonds.

At Tulsa, Okla., a tray containing twenty-eight diamond rings, valued at \$5,000, was stolen from the jewelry store of Lewis Seewald. While one of the two strangers held the attention of the proprietor the other unlocked the case, took the tray and walked out. Both the men escaped.

Victory for Pingree.

The extra session of the Michigan Legislature, called by Gov. Pingree placing before the people constitutional amendments relating to taxation of corporations and the repeal of certain perpetual railroad charters, was adjourned after passing the measures advocated by the Governor.

Great Damage by Typhoon.

Arriving steamers bring news of terrible ravages by a typhoon in Formosa and Southern China. Thousands of persons were killed. Numerous towns were destroyed. Nineteen hundred houses were washed away or inundated at Taipei, Formosa, and many lives lost.

Trains Collide at Lima, Ohio.

An east-bound passenger train on the Lake Erie and Western road hit a freight as the latter was taking a siding near St. Mary's, Ohio. Conductor A. L. Heath, of Lima, was made unconscious and may die of his injuries. All on board were severely shaken up.

Leave Prison by High Wire.

Two desperate convicts at the Tennessee penitentiary made a daring and novel escape from that institution by sliding down two telephone wires from the top of a three-story building to a point outside the walls. Both were recaptured.

To Make Flying Machines.

In the presence of a crowd of about 200 persons the corner stone for a flying machine factory to manufacture airships on the Carl Dryden Brown patent was formally laid at the Freedom labor colony, a socialist settlement eighteen miles northwest of Fort Scott, Kan.

Head for New Department.

Albert R. Green of the general land office has been selected as chief of the new division of forestry of the Interior Department, authorized by the last Congress.

Burn Comrade at Stake.

Eddie McBride, 10 years old, died at Trenton, N. J., as the result of burns received while playing "Indian" with companions of his own age. McBride was tied to a stake and his clothing was saturated with gasoline, then set on fire.

Kills Himself in Court.

A highly dramatic incident occurred in the municipal court room at Bennington, Vt., when Dennis M. Blackmer, who was being arraigned on a charge of assault, rose in his seat and shot himself in the forehead, inflicting a wound which caused his death.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

WILD RUSH OF HOMESEEKERS.

Colville Reservation in Washington Thrown Open to Settlers. More than 750,000 acres of land in the Colville reservation in Washington State were thrown open to settlement. For many weeks prospective homesteaders have been gathering, waiting for the signal to enter the promised land, and the opening saw a rush of fully 10,000 homeseekers madly eager to secure possession of their stakes. The settlers are chiefly from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas. The land opened for settlement embraces the north half of the Colville Indian reservation, which contains about 1,500,000 acres. The country is mountainous in character, with small valleys, rolling hills and table lands. The land is extremely rich in mineral resources and is also blessed with a most desirable climate, extremes of hot and cold weather being almost unknown. In many localities of the reservation small grains, fruits and hay grass may be grown with profit.

MAY HAVE BEEN ANDREE.

Esquimos Tell of Fall of a "Sky-boat" in Hudson's Bay Country. Harry L. Knapp, a Minneapolis newspaper man, returned from a perilous trip to Hudson's bay, including a remarkable voyage in a thirty-foot sailboat 600 miles up the east shore of that great sea to what is called Ungava Land. As one of the exploring party, which numbered nine men and eight Indians, Mr. Knapp left Missinabe station on the Canadian Pacific coast, 300 miles east of Port Arthur, early in June. Mr. Knapp was assured by the Esquimos, or "huskies," whom he met that a "sky-boat" had come into the region on the extreme northeast shore of the bay two years before, that it came to ground and that the savage "huskies," who inhabit that region, had killed the white man in it. This, he thinks, was Andree's ill-starred polar expedition.

CHANGES HER MIND AT ALTAR.

St. Louis Woman Decides She Will Not Marry Her Fiance.

The return of a marriage license which was unused has developed in St. Louis a story of woman's fickleness and change of mind almost at the altar's foot. Miss H. Wigman and Miss Minnie Reinke were to have been married several weeks ago, the ceremony had been planned, the preacher had been summoned to appear at the home and the wedding breakfast was prepared, but the bride changed her mind. "She said that she discovered that she did not love her intended, that her old sweetheart had returned to her and that she had exercised a woman's privilege and changed her mind."

Eight Days in Open Boat.

Samuel Dutton and John Bauer had with them a small boat, but a drop of fresh water, when picked up. The men are Alaska miners who started out from Nome Sept. 15 to round the cape on a prospecting trip. They were caught in the great storm, were blown out to sea and were helpless until rescued by the steamer Centennial.

Found with His Skull Crushed.

The body of Lawson Earwood, aged 20 years, with the skull crushed, apparently by a blunt instrument, was found on the Ohio River about three miles below Gallipolis, Ohio. Edward Burnett, who was last seen with Earwood in a wagon, was arrested. He tells a story about the horse running away, but the evidence that Earwood was murdered seems conclusive.

Stage Fright Causes Death.

Thomas Barnes, 18, died at Ashburn, Ga., as the direct result of stage fright. He was a student of the collegiate institute at Ashburn, Ga., and was a member of the Glee Club. He was on the stage when his time came and started to deliver his speech, when, after saying a few words, he threw his hand to his breast and fell expiring immediately.

Picnickers Are Injured.

Seventeen picnickers returning to their homes in a wagon were all more or less seriously injured by a collision with a suburban rapid transit trolley car at Pittsburg. One of the occupants of the wagon, a child named John Schmidt, was severely injured. The accident was caused by the failure of the motorman to control his car on the slippery rail.

To Give Up Its Charter.

An agreement was reached at Detroit under which the Michigan Central is to surrender its special charter and be given power to sue the State for damages. Lake Shore and Grand Trunk to acquire.

Gold Ore Publicly Rich.

February 22nd, Ben Carson, a mining man, reports was discovered within a few miles of Helena, Mont. The ore bed, he says, shows every indication of being an unusually large one considering its richness.

Forty Persons Crushed to Death.

Five thousand pilgrims assembled at the St. Nikander Monastery, in the Porthof district, Russia, for a religious festival. During the night one of the upper floors collapsed and four men and thirty-six women were crushed to death.

Downfall of a Bank Clerk.

Charged with stealing \$105,000 and lavishing it upon a woman, William Schreiber is a fugitive. He was a clerk in a bank at Philadelphia, N. J., and the bank was robbed.

Reading Strike Is Over.

The Reading Iron Company puffers at Reading, Pa., have accepted \$3 a ton, a reduction from \$4, and all mills resumed after a brief strike.

Marquis of Bute Is Dead.

John Patrick Grichton-Stuart, Marquis of Bute, died at Dunfermline House, his seat in Ayrshire, England, from paralysis.

Idaho Soldiers' Home Burned.

The Idaho soldiers' home at Boise was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$40,000. There were 800 inmates. Thomas Haynes was suffocated in his room.

Window Glacier Is Broken.

Window Glacier, at Taku inlet in Alaska, which for more than a century has been immovable, or "dead," has slipped into the Arctic ocean.

Three Burned to Death.

Three persons, a father and two sons, were burned to death in a country house at Roxbury, Mass. They had lived in the place ten years.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.10; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 40c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 27c to 30c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$5.00 to \$5.32; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 27c to 30c per bushel.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 27c to 30c per bushel.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.35; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 27c to 30c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 16c; potatoes, 27c to 30c per bushel.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lambs, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

TELLS OF ANARCHIST PLOTS.

Bertolini Says Man Was Chosen to Kill McKinley or Bryan.

A dispatch from Rome says: "The anarchist Bertolini, arrested at Milan as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about anarchist plots. 'I have known about these plots for a long time,' he says. 'I was I who sent the letter to the crown prosecutor at Naples warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the King, but they paid no attention to my letter. At an anarchist meeting in Palermo, N. J., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. I have known about these plots for a long time.' He says: 'I was I who sent the letter to the crown prosecutor at Naples warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the King, but they paid no attention to my letter. At an anarchist meeting in Palermo, N. J., seven men were selected to kill kings and chiefs of states. I have known about these plots for a long time.' 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STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES, DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Mysterious Hole in a River Bottom—Startling Adventure with Railroad Torpedo—Hollander's Plan Co-operative Store—Collision Near Royal.

A project has been commenced at Alpena which has for its purpose increasing the supply of water in the Thunder Bay river. The source of the river, known as the Lower South branch, runs through a small body of water, called Sunken lake. On one end of this lake there is a deep hole known as the mysterious hole. In recent years, when water comes down the Lower South in the spring, this mysterious hole consumes such a vast supply that it has lowered the water in the river to such an extent as to interfere with lumber operations. Between the mysterious hole and the channel of the river in Sunken lake, there is a narrow place in the lake about 500 yards across. The scheme is to build a breakwater across this narrow place, cutting the water off from the deep hole, retaining all the supply in the Lower South and Thunder Bay river. The expense will be from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The men behind this enterprise are lumbermen who depend upon the Lower South to bring their logs down from the head waters. The entire cut of logs in that vicinity for the past three years, comprising several million feet, are hung up in the Lower South.

Torpedo Unexploded Hand Car.
A section gang had a narrow escape with a railroad torpedo. One had been placed on the track as a caution signal to an extra train about three miles north of Ellsworth. The handcar ran over it. The explosion lifted the car from the track, while a piece of the car, coming from the torpedo out a deep gash in the neck of Lewis Buzzie and the fall from the car stunned him. Foreman George Ingold and the other two men, seeing the blood gushing from Buzzie's wound and thinking him dead, fell over in a dead faint. Buzzie revived in a moment, and in turn saw his comrades lying around him apparently dead. He turned them over, and seeing that there was a slight indication of life loaded all three on the handcar and started back to Ellsworth with them. The three men revived just before Ellsworth was reached.

To Co-operate on Groceries.
One hundred Holland citizens of the Sixth Ward in Grand Rapids, tired of paying grocery bills, have agreed to start a co-operative grocery. They will organize a stock company, with 100 shares, at \$5 each, to buy the stock, and the manager in charge will give bonds equal to the value of the groceries carried. Each member of the association will be required to pay a fee of 25 cents a month, which will be known as the "love fund," and will be used for the support of any members who may be taken ill or be unemployed. The store will be conducted on a strictly cash basis, and all goods will be sold at a profit of 10 per cent over the wholesale price.

Given a Long Sentence.
John Krelling, a Muskegon farmer, found guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than the crime of murder, was sentenced by Circuit Judge Russell to six years and six months in Jackson State prison. Krelling had trouble with a neighbor and shot at him with a revolver. He is a recognized bad man and has threatened the lives of Judge Russell, Sheriff Neumeister and others. He served three and one-half years in jail for attempting to send a woman to death.

Push Costs Students \$138.
The six students arrested at Ann Arbor for disturbance at the annual rush were made to pay for damage reported. The street railway company put in a bill for \$99 for injury to cars and the balance, enough to make up \$138, went for stolen hats. The students and their friends were inclined to contest the case, but they finally decided that to pay the bill was the cheapest way out of the scrape.

Collision of Freight Trains.
About one mile west of Royal Oak two freight trains ran together. They were both headed for Detroit. On the first train the coupling broke and left the other part on the main line and the extra coming behind very fast ran into the part that was left on the main line, and the jar was so hard that it sent the conductor and brakeman out of the engine window. Both were seriously injured.

Bicycle Theft Geta His Deserts.
Hans Roeder was sentenced at Grand Rapids to three years in the Marquette prison for stealing a bicycle. This was the only offense charged, but the evidence showed that he had stolen six other wheels than the one charged. The young man is not believed possessed of good sense and Judge Newham thought the treatment at the prison would do him good.

Within Our Borders.
The churches and schools at Bridgman have been closed on account of diphtheria.

There is said to be more fire planted in Oakland County this fall than ever before.

Chicken thieves have begun their fall campaign, at Ponton, and shotguns are being brought out and cleaned up ready for business.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johnson, who live near Unadilla, had been quite sick for several days. The mother took it to a doctor's office, and upon handing it to the doctor the child was found to be dead. The babe was six months old.

Josephine Lathrop has been appointed postmaster at Nautubway, vice Anthony Frazier, resigned.

West Bay City will be without street lights for a short time, while the electric lighting plant is being moved to its new location.

John G. Stradley has been elected Mayor of South St. Marie to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of P. C. Keiffer recently.

A pig dog belonging to a Flint man jumped off a porch the other day, and landed in such a way as to strike its nose on the stone walk and dislocate its neck.

What is perhaps the shortest sentence ever imposed in the Circuit Court in Muskegon was that on William Lear, who pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Patricia Thomas (Georgy). Judge Russell sentenced him to forty-eight hours in the county jail.

A cheese factory is to be established at Catho.

Buchanan can now boast of a woman undertaker.

George Halsey of Fisher located a bee tree and got over 100 pounds of honey from it.

McQuarry Brothers of Caledonia have raised one hog this year which weighs 700 pounds.

E. A. Dennis of Kilmaster has returned from the Philippines, where he saw service.

Nearly every farm in the vicinity of Holly now bears a sign, "No Hunting on These Premises."

The crop of muskings in the vicinity of Grand Rapids this year has been the largest on record.

Musking residents have revived the project of moving the county seat from Au Drain to Musking.

The Inlay City Fair Association has paid all bills in full and has left the neat sum of over \$1,000.

Archie Campbell of Lincoln lost his sawmill and machinery by an incendiary fire. This is his fourth loss on the same plant.

The duck at Alcona is being torn to pieces and the timbers sawed up for shingle bolts. The fish of the lumbering is the cause.

The Pere Marquette new short line road to Stanton will probably be constructed after potatoes on the right of way are harvested.

R. C. Housinger of Grand Rapids has been reappointed a member of the State board of horseholders for a five-year term beginning Aug. 5, 1900.

The farmers and stock owners around St. Johns are very much alarmed at the cholera which has made its appearance among the swine in that section.

The new building for the school for the deaf was formally opened at Flint. The structure has been christened Brown Hall, in honor of Gen. C. S. Brown.

The farmers around Manistowic want some one to locate a flour and feed mill in that village, and stand ready to contribute \$2,000 to further such a project.

Mrs. William Hospital, an old widow lady living east of New Boston, was buried to death at her home, her clothing being ignited from an overturned kerosene lamp.

A wagon loaded with beans and drawn by two horses tumbled off a platform ten feet high at the elevator at Alma, and neither horses, driver, wagon nor beans were at all injured.

The Normal Boarding House Association of Ypsilanti has decided by a majority vote to keep the price of board up to \$2 a week, just the price for a good dinner at an up-to-date cafe.

A gill-tongued swindler has been working the people of many upper peninsula towns by claiming to be an agent for an accident insurance and sick benefit company of Detroit and selling policies in the same.

The heavy rains of late in the upper peninsula have made lumbering and pulpwood operations impracticable in nearly all sections until cold weather puts in an appearance. The woods are full of water, and in some places canoes can be used.

Judge Wagner of Port Huron would like to see a stone pile connected with the county jail so that when drinks came up before him he could make them work and the product of their labor go toward the support of the family dependent upon them.

Burglars entered the Hotel Victor at Plymouth and stole \$110 in money, besides a hater of nearly that amount. The money was in the trousers pocket of the proprietor, under his pillow. The trousers were found out in a back shed and the note was torn into small fragments.

The farmers north of Manistowic have applied to the railroad commission to have him order the Manistowic and North-eastern Railroad fence its line through their property for a distance of ten or twelve miles, and the necessity for the improvement is now being investigated.

About the smallest horse ever shod in Grand Rapids was given its first set of shoes recently. The little fellow is a 3-months-old colt, belonging to M. J. Clark, and weighs only 124 pounds. Each shoe weighed three-fourths of an ounce, and the nails used had to be fashioned by hand.

Marine City farmers should be on the lookout for fake peddlers and hobos working the injured arm racket. While doing chores at his place in east China John Chamberlain's house was entered by a peddler and a \$50 gold watch was stolen. Chamberlain being out at the time.

A run was started on the National Bank of Grand Haven the other day and over \$100,000 was paid out to depositors. What started the scare is a mystery, although it is thought to be an echo of the January failure. The bank was prepared for the excitement and paid dollar for dollar and interest if due.

William, the 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Bennett of Holland, an employee of the Walsh Bros. Milling Co., met a horrible death in the mill. He was caught in the belt and wound around shafting that made seventy revolutions a minute. The body was horribly mutilated, ribs crushed, both arms broken, flesh torn from the limbs and face crushed almost beyond recognition.

Twenty-five years ago James Stuart McArthur, an old Scotchman of the royal State of Scotland and England, sent his three motherless children to reside with their grandmother at Yale. After a few years he was lost sight of and was supposed to have died in Australia. The other day his youngest daughter, Mrs. George L. Bates of Hatt, learned word that he had been found in Hatt. The discovery was made through the publication of his portrait in the report of a labor union meeting to which he was a delegate.

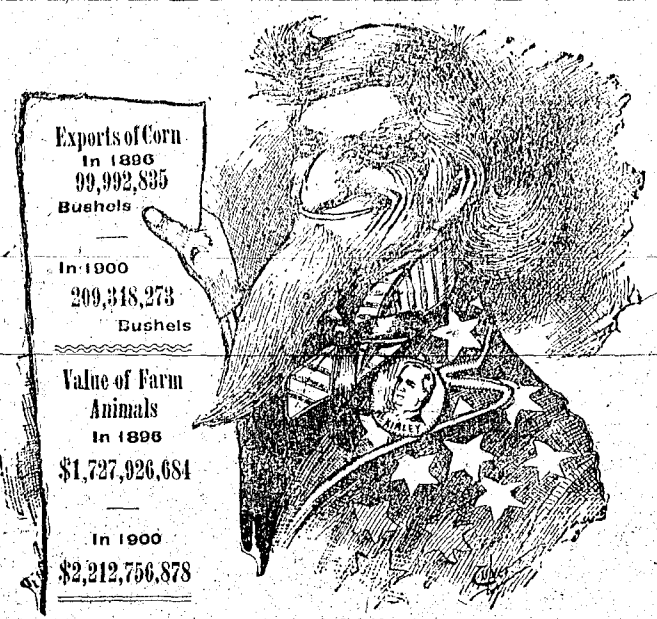
John Smith of Cornish was killed by a falling tree while working with a construction gang on the Long Lake branch of the Manistowic and Northeastern railroad.

At Ironwood, fire caused by a lamp explosion destroyed the machine shops, electric lighting and air-compressor plants of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, entailing a heavy loss.

Frank Carr, who was convicted of burglary, was let off with a two years' sentence by Judge Wiest at Lansing. Carr declared that he "could sit on his head for that length of time."

A Bay City man who struck another one on the head and was fined \$5 for his act grounded as he paid over the money that he ought to have been allowed the privilege of getting in a few more blows for that price.

Frank Phisator, the gold miner, is on his way from the Yukon river to Baroda. He is said to have cleaned up \$200,000 on his last trip to the Klondike. Phisator was born near Baroda forty years ago, and was a poor young man when the Alaska gold fever seized him. His first trip netted him close to \$500,000. He was one of the first men from the United States to visit the new gold country.



"It Sort o' Looks as if I'd Have to Expand."

WHAT BENEFIT FROM BRYAN?

Everything to Lose by Return to Democratic Rule.

Under the Wilson tariff farm products and live stock sold lower than ever before; the factories were closed; the shops were empty; and the country was filled with tramps, asking for work and begging for bread.

More than half of those tramps had families at home, suffering for the necessities of life. So hard was their lot that thousands of despairing women accepted employment at starvation wages, to live, thus again driving men out of employment.

When the election of McKinley gave an assurance of better times, money was easier to get and shops and factories began to open.

The improvement, though steady, was slow until the bingley tariff law was passed. Then the change, you will recollect, was wonderful.

The prices of labor rapidly increased and soon the demand for labor exceeded the supply. Everybody could find a job. The working men could buy what the farmers had to sell and the farmers' products increased steadily in value.

The tramps disappeared. The condition of the people generally improved. Mortgages have been paid off, or greatly reduced by many who had before lost hope of getting out of debt, or saving their homes.

Farms have been improved. New homes have gone up on every side. Now, the question is, do we want these things to go on, or do we want to go back to the way things were from 1894 to 1897?

Do we want the farm products to sell at 1896, or at 1900 prices? Do we want the working men to labor at 1900 prices and to support their families in comfort, as they are now doing, or do we want to send them tramping over the land, organizing Coxy armies, while their families are starving?

Are we satisfied to let well enough alone, or shall we try a change, put the men in charge of the country who passed the Wilson bill and try the chances of getting back to the conditions of 1895?

What improvement can we expect from the election of Bryan? Does he, or do his supporters, pretend to say that farm products will bring more, if he is elected?

Does he, or do his speakers, say that under his administration the prices of labor will be increased?

Do they promise anything better in the condition of farmers, or laboring men, or anybody but investors, or owners of silver mines, if Bryan is elected?

Can they make times better for you and me than they are now? If so, how do they propose to do it? Have they told you of any plan?

Can they make times worse again, by disturbing and destroying business, as they did before?

They threaten and say they will reduce the tariff on manufactured goods. This will stop the factories, as it did before, and again scatter tramps all over the country; reduce the demand for what the farmers raise and the prices of such products at the same time.

Would not the farmers rather sell the products of their farms at fair prices to laborers than to give it to them, as tramps?

Are you going to vote yourself out of a job? Do you want to vote working men out of their jobs?

Do you propose to go into the tramping business, or to help to start tramps on the roads again?

Choose you, now, what should be done and vote according to your honest judgment and for the best interests of all the people of this country.

Use Common Sense! Throw prejudice and passion away!

What benefit have you to expect from the election of Bryan?

GEO. H. CRUMB, Bloomfield, Mo.

No Fear of Being Great.

"It is time to dismiss the 'craven fear of being great,' to recognize the place in the world which God has given us, and to accept the responsibilities which it devolves upon us in behalf of Christian civilization."

These are the words of Rev. Josiah Strong in his new book, "Expansion." The work is really one of the most interesting on this subject so much discussed in this campaign. Attention is called to the astonishing development of energy which has subdued the continent and which to-day makes us the most powerful and resourceful nation of the world.

against the United States . . . but they constitute only one-fifth of the population. In many provinces there was absolute anarchy and from all sides came petitions for protection and help."

"Do we owe no protection and help to these four-fifths against the one-fifth? Our other question I would like to ask the anti-expansionists. Will they kindly explain why it is that Americans with the traditions and inheritance of Anglo-Saxons, and with the experience of freemen are incapable of governing one-tenth of their number of Filipinos, and cannot even attempt it without sacrificing the Republic and losing their own liberties, while a tribe of Malays, who have neither the inheritance or experience of freemen, can create a republic and successfully govern, not only themselves, but also four times their number of undisciplined tribesmen."

Bryan's Lack of Experience. It is a recognized fact that one can not successfully sail a ship or run a locomotive without previous training. Only disaster can be expected from an attempt to do it.

Mr. Bryan undertakes to reform and readjust the business of the country, and one would naturally suppose that he was possessed of large experience in commerce and finance. But the facts are:

Mr. Bryan is professedly a lawyer, but in Lincoln, Neb., where he resides, he has never been retained in any case of importance, and his small practice has been in the county court, where the jurisdiction is limited to \$500, and before the justice of the peace.

He has never been connected or placed in touch with any financial, commercial, manufacturing or industrial business whatever, and has therefore had no opportunity for education in these matters.

He has never had any experience in the State Legislature.

He has never even served as Alderman in the City Council of Lincoln.

He has never had any political experience whatever outside of his four years in Congress and his campaigning tours.

Although 40 years of age, his only apparent source of income is what he may derive as compensation for his public speaking and from contributions of the free silver people.

History teaches us that the business interests of the individual and of the country can be successful only when they follow the teachings of experience. Only infinite peril could result from the accepted leadership of a talking machine like Bryan, who has nothing to recommend him but his gift of speech.

Democracy's Trouble with Farmers. Mr. Bryan and his followers are having a hard time to convince the farmers that they are worse off in 1900 with sound money and protection than they were in 1896, with a free trade law in operation and the shadow of free silver impending.

A general comparison of articles of farm consumption and farm production between the years 1896 and 1900 completely disproves the Bryan theory.

In the item of farm animals alone, the farmers are worth five hundred million dollars more than they were in Democratic days. The table printed below, which is from the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, is worth study:

Total value of farm animals—1896 \$1,727,926,681
1900 2,212,756,873

Divided into appropriate groups, the increase is still more strikingly shown:

Value of horses and mules—1896 \$603,344,643
1900 713,686,634

Value of all cattle—1896 \$872,883,061
1900 1,204,298,960

Value of sheep—1896 \$65,147,735
1900 122,665,913

With all grain, animals and other farm products higher in price, it is no wonder that the farmers of this country have little use for Bryanism.

In Mr. Bryan's State.

Values have increased in Nebraska since 1896, as follows:

Per cent.
Hogs, increase 45
Beef, increase 60
Corn, increase 15
Land, increase 20
Household goods, increase 20
Savings bank deposits, increase 35
All property, increase 75

On the other hand there has been the following reduction:

Per cent.
Mortgages decreased 40
And the record runs the same through all states under McKinley's Protection and Prosperity.

Piece of Wool Higher.

Ohio fleece wool was worth 19 cents in the Boston market in 1895 and 1896, just prior to the election of McKinley in 1896. It is worth 30 cents to-day. Protection did it, but Mr. Bryan says: "I am in favor of free wool."

WHAT A VOTE FOR W. J. BRYAN MEANS.

On Sept. 10, 1896, at Knoxville, Tenn., Mr. W. J. Bryan made it clear to everybody what a vote for him meant in these words:

If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

There are two things, then, which those who believe the gold standard must be maintained should determine as regards Mr. Bryan in this campaign. The first is: Has Mr. Bryan the power to get rid of the gold standard if he still wants to get rid of it? The second is: Does he still want to get rid of it? Does he still say, "The gold standard will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it?"

As to the first, Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, has shown that if Mr. Bryan were elected President he could get rid of the gold standard as soon as he took office, throwing this country on a silver basis at once. He could do this, Secretary Gage explains, by ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to pay "coin" bonds in silver, and to meet the current Government expenditures in silver.

As to the second—that is, as to whether Mr. Bryan still wants to get rid of the gold standard—we have an obvious inference from something he refuses to say, and we have his own direct testimony that he does want to get rid of the gold standard. In this campaign Mr. Bryan has been asked whether, if he were elected President,

THE FULL DINNER PAIL.

Formerly, Grocer, Butcher and Baker All Interested in Its Contents.

Not every dinner pail contains all the items named in the picture, but every full pail contains some of the things shown. Let us take a sample and its cost:

2 ham sandwiches 5 cents
2 eggs 3 cents
Bread and butter 2 cents
Tomato 3 cents
Pie or pudding 3 cents
Sugar, salt and pepper 1 cent
Fruit 2 cents
Drink 2 cents

Total 20 cents

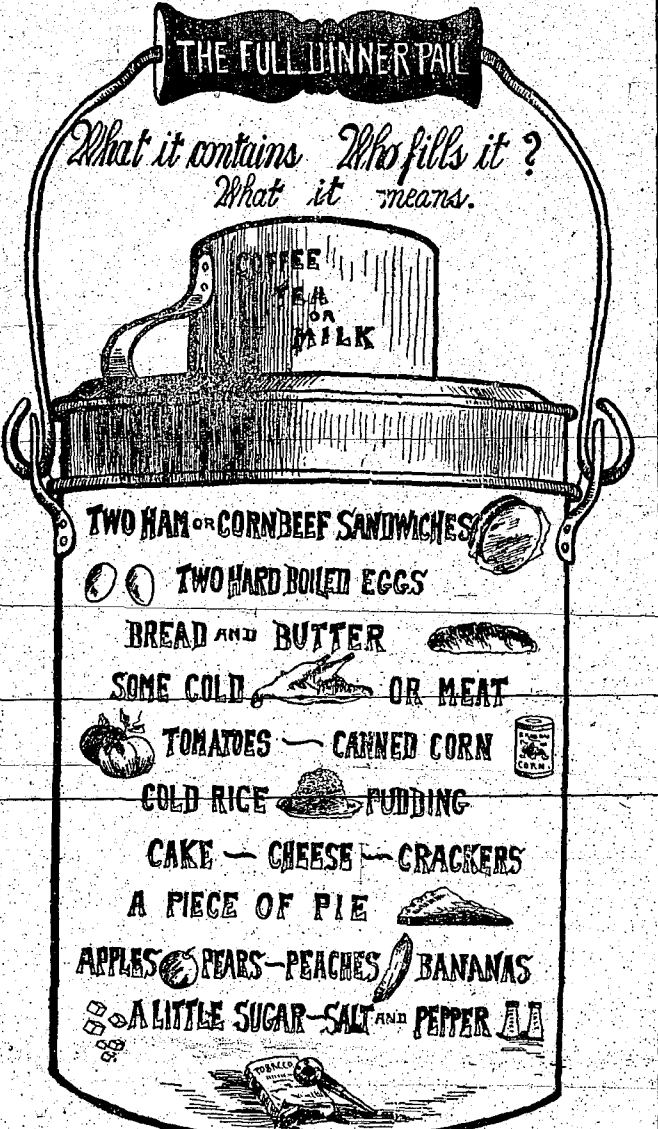
Then comes the pipe of tobacco, which we will throw in for good measure, and we find the full dinner pail contains 20 cents' worth. Who gets the 20 cents? No one will question that the farmer gets about three-fifths of it, for he furnishes everything except the tea or coffee.

Then the railroad gets some, the wholesaler, the grocer, the butcher and the baker.

Suppose there were 10,000,000 full dinner pails and they were filled 300 days in the year. At 12 cents apiece that would be \$360,000,000 for the farmer alone, and \$240,000,000 to be divided between the others.

But the man with a full dinner pail has a full breakfast table and a full supper table as well. And there are on an average five stomachs to be filled at home.

Now as to the stomach question: The Bryan organs say that the workingman and his family want something besides a full stomach. And the full dinner pail is sneered at. We agree that the laborer



he would pay "coin" bonds in silver and meet the current Government expenditures in silver. To this question Mr. Bryan has refused to answer.

Nevertheless, we have direct testimony from Mr. Bryan himself that he still wants to get rid of the gold standard, and that if he were elected President the gold standard would not be maintained any longer than he should be able to get rid of it, which would be on the day he and his Secretary of the Treasury took office. That direct testimony was given by Mr. Bryan in his speech delivered at Zanesville, Ohio, on Sept. 4, 1900, when he said:

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question. Every voter who casts his ballot for William Jennings Bryan votes that the gold standard shall not be maintained after March 4, 1901."

As to Commercialism. The more fact that a retention of the Philippine Islands is to result in a larger demand for the products of American mills and American farms seems to the Democratic orators of the Bryan stamp a strong argument against such retention. It is too gross, too coarse, too material a consideration to influence political action, according to these gentry. "The Republican party," on the other hand, does not hesitate to assume the position that the material welfare of the American people is a powerful influence in dictating the policy which it will follow in any particular emergency, and considers it a good justification for any policy which does not jeopardize American honor that a pursuance of such policy will put money in the pocket of the American laborer and American farmer.

Bryan's Share. What right has Bryan to complain that the farmers of Nebraska have not received their share of Republican prosperity? He recently sold the oats harvested from a field on his farm for twice as much as the land cost him.—Cleveland Leader.

Has Not Changed. Since the days he was in Congress and opposed a protective tariff Bryan has gone wrong on every issue that has arisen, and the nation has approved his discomfiture. The leopard has not changed its spots.

wants something more than the full stomach, but we go further and say that he gets it.

The dinner pail is only a weather-cock. When the pail is full and the stomach is full, then we see the bank book in use; we see the comforts and luxuries at home; we see the well-dressed wife and children; we see the piano and pictures, the carpets and substantial furniture.

It is the full boiler that means steam and speed and power. It is the full stomach that means efficient work.

Then, again, when the dinner pail is full the lunch counter and the restaurant and the dining-room are well patronized, and all the while the increased demand is benefiting the farmer and raising the price of his products.

That Mr. Bryan, as "the means the Republican party has of giving the farmer good prices for what he has to sell."

Sneer at the full dinner pail as you will. It is the indicator of prosperity, of comfort, of contentment, of education, and of happy homes and happy lives.

Exports of Agricultural Products. The value of the exports of agricultural products under tariff laws are worth remembering. They are:

Value.
McKinley law (fiscal year 1894) \$628,363,039
Wilson law (fiscal year 1895) \$53,210,020
Dingley law (fiscal year 1899) \$35,912,052

Farmers get more for their surplus when there is a prosperous home market.

How They Dodge. Says Billy Boy Bryan, says he: "The Tar Trust, you plainly can see, Is a New York affair, And I do not live there!" Says Billy Boy Bryan, says he:

Says Governor Sayers, says he: "The Cotton Belt Trust leave to me. On a thing purely local. You shouldn't get vocal!" Says Governor Sayers, says he: —St. Paul Pioneer Press.

What it is our duty to do we must do because it is right; not because any one can demand it of us.—Whewell.



STATE CAPITAL LANSING MIAT.

"The number of violations of the fish and game laws of the State for the month of September," says Game Warden Morse in his monthly report, "have been fewer than in any month during the present year, and many of the complaints investigated have proved themselves without foundation. Most of the complaints have been for the violation of the game laws—illegal shooting of quail, partridge, etc. Of the investigations made thirty-one arrests have been reported, twenty-two being for violations of the game laws and nine for violations of the fish laws. There were twenty-one convictions, two acquittals, three dismissals, and five cases are still pending. The total amount of fines and costs imposed was \$188.85. Seven seizures of property were made, the property being valued at \$135. The small number of complaints received," it is stated, "speaks well for the sentiment in favor of the observance of the laws for the preservation of fish and game, and encourages me to say that the sentiment for their observance is rapidly gaining. Fewer violations of the commercial fishing laws have been reported than for any month of the fishing season."

Supt. Hammond of the department of public instruction has indorsed the following first grade certificates of Michigan teachers, which indorsement makes them good in all of the schools of the State for a period of four years: Ethmer Allen, Chase; Clifford Brady, Edwardsburg; James M. Brad, Adrianville; Mabel A. Ch

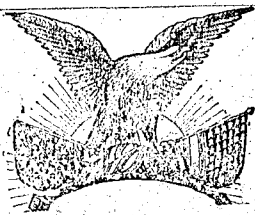
The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1900.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



Republican National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT:
WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of N. Y.
For Congressman, 10th Dist.
R. O. CRUMP, of Bay.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
AARON T. BLISS, of Saginaw County.
For Lieut. Governor:
O. W. ROBINSON, of Houghton.
For Secretary of State:
FRED WARNER, of Oakland.
For Treasurer:
DANIEL MCCOY, of Kent.
For Auditor General:
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.
For Com. of Land Office:
E. A. WIGDEY, of Van Buren.
For Attorney General:
HORACE M. OREN, of Chippewa.
For Sup. Public Instruction:
DELOS FALL, of Calhoun.
For Member St. Board of Education:
J. H. THOMPSON, of Oscoda.
For Senator, 28th Dist.
A. J. DOUGHERTY, of Clare.
For Representative Alpena District:
E. R. BOLTON, of Oscoda.

County Ticket.

For Judge of Probate:
JOHN C. HANSON.
For Sheriff:
GEO. F. OWEN.
For Clerk:
JAMES J. COLEMAN.
For Treasurer:
JOHN J. COVENTRY.
For Register of Deeds:
ALLEN B. FAIRING.
For Prosecuting Attorney:
O. PALMER.
For Circuit Court Commissioner:
O. PALMER.
For Surveyor:
WM. BLANSHAN.
For Coroners:
W. WOODWORTH, B. SHERMAN.

Mr. Maybury is a most companionable sort of a man. He is honest in his dealings, but his record as mayor shows that he has not much backbone; that he is long on his promises, but short on his fulfillments. Col. Bliss has the reputation of being a good business man. At the head of a large concern he has developed great executive ability. If the people want a governor who will be governor all the while and safeguard all their interests, they will vote for Col. Bliss; but if they want for governor an easy going man, given to speech making, but lacking in the essential qualifications the governor of a state like Michigan should possess they will vote for Maybury.—Day City Tribune.

Thirty-seven great corporations—price fixing combinations or trusts—with aggregate capital of more than \$1,000,000,000 have lived, prospered and waxed fat—unopposed and unassailed—during one to eight years of Democratic rule. Yet Mr. Bryan has the impudence to tell the American people that trusts are fostered by the Republican party and fought to death by the Democracy. The trusts which touch most directly the pockets of the people—such as the sugar, ice, beer, beef, leather, rubber, school desk, sewing machine, elevator and match trusts—were organized under a Democratic administration. These are but a few of the cold facts. They suffice, however, to brand the humbug that Mr. Bryan is leading to his "dear people" in the far west.

Another thing which Mr. Bryan has done; He said the Republican party had disenfranchised the negroes in the District of Columbia. Had he desired to be fair, he would have said that all voters in the District of Columbia are disenfranchised but they are given the right to vote in the states from which they come and always maintain a voting residence wherever they have lived. The fact is, Congress recognized Washington and the District of Columbia as a federal city that should be governed by the President and Congress, and not according to the whims or caprices of the people who reside there, either permanently or temporarily. Bryan knew this as well as anybody else, but he simply desired to make a point, even if he had to use a partial falsehood to do it.

Appeal of a Demagogue.

What domestic reason is there for a large army? They want to build a fort near every large city and have the army suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation.—Mr. Bryan at Duluth.

Our Peerless leader is becoming just a plain ordinary sand lotter, and as is usual with that tribe, has a total disregard of facts. Only three times in 20 years have the federal troops been called out to quell domestic riots or disturbances in this country. One of those times was when President Cleveland put down the insubordinate war in Chicago, and he did not act until Governor Altgeld proved himself in thorough sympathy with the anarchy which had destroyed much property and threatened the destruction of the entire city. Does Mr. Bryan find fault at the exercise of authority?

The second occasion was when President McKinley responded with troops to the appeals of the populist-democratic governor of Idaho to maintain order in the mining districts after a quarter of a million dollars had been destroyed and more threatened. Does Bryan complain of this?

The third instance was less than a month ago, when Galveston was in ruins and the federal troops were called out at the earnest desire of the local authorities to save what was left of the city from looters and pillagers, and then not only were the troops called out, but the city was placed under martial law until peace and order could be restored. Is this an instance of usurpation of powers or improper use of the army?

The federal troops have never been called out until the local authorities had proved their unwillingness or inability to maintain order and insure safety of life and property to the people. In both the Chicago and the Idaho cases, the action of the administration was approved by public opinion. In the Chicago case it may be recalled President Cleveland acted upon the advice of Richard Olney, the attorney-general, now a supporter of Bryan.

Mr. Bryan is becoming flannel-mouthed as the campaign progresses. He knows that it is not for domestic uses that an increase in the army is desirable. He knows that the army is not intended to be used "to suppress by force that discontent that ought to be cured by legislation." He knows that the army today is not as large relative to the population of the country as the average police force in the average town. He knows this army, now 88,000 strong, and with duties to perform in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines, will revert to 28,000 next July unless the next Congress puts it on a larger footing. He knows that it always rests with Congress to determine how large the army shall be, and that it can be enlarged and reduced at the will of the people's representatives. And yet, knowing all this, Bryan holds up the army as a menace to the liberties of the people, and seeks to scare the voters into electing him president of the United States. It is the appeal of a blatherskite, and sober, conscientious and intelligent men will think long and hard before putting confidence in make-believe statesmen.—G. R. Herald.

Banker Routs A Robber.

T. R. Garrison, Cashier of the bank of Thornville, Ohio, had been robbed of health by a serious lung trouble until he tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Then he wrote: "It is the best medicine I ever used for a severe cold or a bad case of lung trouble. I always keep a bottle on hand." Buy a bottle with Cough, Croup, or any Throat, Chest or Lung trouble when you can get it so easily. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial Bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store.

President McKinley and Secretary Hay have every reason to exchange congratulations on the outcome of the Chinese policy of the U. S. Instead of having to act by itself, because of the failure of the powers to agree as to what was to be done, as seemed probable only a few days ago, this government now knows, although there has been no official action of the powers to that effect that the policy that it declared way back in July, and which it has consistently followed every hour of the time, is to be the practical basis of the negotiations with China by the powers. Several propositions have been submitted by the other powers, one by France as late as the present week, only to be abandoned for lack of support by the other powers. Events in China and the action of the Chinese government in providing for the punishment of those guilty of encouraging the boxer rising have shown the wisdom of the attitude assumed and maintained by President McKinley toward China, and will unquestionably add to the prestige already enjoyed by the U. S.

WANTED—Active man of good character to deliver and collect in Michigan for old and new year's party. Honest more than experience required. Our reference, any bank in any city. Please self-addressed stamped envelope. Manufacturers, Third Floor, 214 Dearborn St. Chicago. sep27-16

I mistaken.

He said: "You shall not toss mankind upon a cross." Of sinning gold. "Or press his brow with thorns, Nor tread upon his corns When he is old," He said: No fires will burn, No wheels, no spindles turn, Without my hand Is at the o'clocks hand; Dictator of the realm, Chief of the band.

He said the metal white Is strictly in the right (I lugged it in). We're on free silver bent, Without the words consent. And it will win. The voters heard him shout, And straightway turned about To ask him this: They said we want no stuff, Half money and half bluff. A dollar worth four bits. It took his breath away When the people had their say In N. O. V. But he's got his second wind, Thinks he'll not again be skinned; Wait and see.

—C. L. FRAZIER.

What's Your Face Worth. Sometimes a fortune, but never if you have a sallow complexion, a jaundiced look, moth patches and blotches on the skin, all signs of Liver Trouble. But Dr. King's New Life Pills give Clear Skin, Rosy Cheeks, Rich Complexion. Only 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

Plenty of Reasons.

We oppose Bryan for the following reasons:

1. Bryan favors the Free Coinage of silver into 50-cent dollars almost wholly to pay off wage earners and thereby cut down their pay.
2. Bryan is opposed to Jeffersonian Expansion.
3. Bryan is opposed to all Protection of our Farmers' Wool industry which furnishes employment for an army of Wage Earners.
4. Bryan favors Free Trade mostly to glut our markets with foreign goods and thereby rob one or two million laborers of jobs, just as one million more were so cruelly robbed of work by the Wilson Tariff Swindle which Cleveland termed "a measure of perfidy and dishonor."
5. Bryan is opposed to a National Eight Hour Law for the whole nation.
6. Bryan is opposed to Restricting the Immigration of those undesirable foreigners who come here and cut down wages.
7. Bryan is opposed to appropriating merely nine million dollars annually for Ship Subsidies which would not only furnish 250,000 additional jobs for wage earners, but would also prevent paying \$200,000,000 annually for foreign ships.
8. Bryan and other enemies of Jeffersonian expansion have so greatly encouraged Taggart savages and other brigands to plunder, sack and burn villages, ravish women and kill all who refuse to aid them, that hundreds of patriotic soldiers, mostly wage earners, have lost their lives.

Although Abraham Lincoln was elected on the platform that all territories, acquired or to be acquired, must be governed by Congress and that our Constitution was not self-extending, Bryan and his supporters favor the old Calhoun, pro-slavery doctrine that the Constitution is self-extending. This that millions of Filipinos may come to America to compete with and cut down the pay of our wage earners upon whose welfare the prosperity of our nation so largely depends. We give the following extracts from the Republican platform of 1856: "Resolved: That the Constitution confers upon Congress Sovereign Power over the Territories for their Government." On that doctrine Lincoln stood and was elected in 1860.

10. Bryan favors Oligarch Minority rule in Kentucky and opposes majority rule because the majority are mostly wage earners.

11. Bryan refuses to denounce the gigantic Tammany Trust, Controlled by Imperial Dictator and Black-maller Croker, while Augustus Van Wyck, one of the delegates to nominate Bryan, has through the Ice Trust so cruelly swindled the poor and needy of New York.

We emphatically protest Against All such Outrages.—Central Falls (R. I.) "Journal."

Facts worth knowing. Your political standing could not be realized on at the bank for one-half as much as a good business rating. There are a whole lot of people who think that the world owes them a living, but they are not willing to collect the bill.

The race of life is indeed a swift one, but there are too many ready to be ruled off the track before the heat is won.

A Fiendish Attack.

An attack was lately made on C. F. Collier of Cherokee, Iowa, that nearly proved fatal. It came through his kidneys. His back got so lame he could not stoop without great pain, nor sit in a chair unless propped up by cushions. No remedy helped him until he tried Electric Bitters which effected such a wonderful change that he writes that he feels like a new man. This marvelous medicine cures back ache and kidney trouble, purifies the blood and builds up your health. Only 50c at Fournier's Drug Store.

Stopped Into Live Coals

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Davis, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused terrible sores for 30 years; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Unfailing for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises, and Piles. Sold by L. Fournier, 25c.



A Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order, she was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wretched at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King she was as good as new. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNeill, Brush Valley, Pa. Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases.



COLTER & CO.

GRAYLING, MICH.
Is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of WALL PAPER.

PICTURE FRAMES, WINDOW CURTAINS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Shop in Photograph-Gallery next to Opera House.

Mortgage Sale.

Default has been made in the condition of a mortgage dated August 21st, 1893, recorded in office of register of deeds of Crawford county, Michigan, September 7th, 1893, in Liber E of mortgages, on page 10, made and executed by Chester A. Jovan and Jessie Lamb, mortgagors, to DAVE OSBORN, mortgagee. There is claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage at this date for principal interest and taxes, four hundred dollars, and an attorney fee of fifteen dollars, provided for by statute. No proceedings at law or in chancery have been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises in said mortgage as subject will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in Crawford county, Michigan, situate in the village of Grayling, in said county, that being the building wherein is held the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated, on Saturday November 10th, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying the sums claimed to be due on said mortgage, interest thereon, and the expenses of such sale. Said premises are described in said mortgage substantially as follows: All of the East half of the North-west quarter of section twenty-one, in town twenty-five north, of Range two, west, Crawford county, Michigan.

Dated At last 15th, 1900.

DAVID OSBORN, Mortgagee.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., August 25th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named Settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on October 10th, 1900, viz: Homestead application No. 9853, David Spencer, S.E. of Section 32, Tp. 27 N. R. 5 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:—John Stephan, George Stephan, Leon J. Stephan and Jasper N. West, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Railroad King's Road."

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.

LY. GRAYLING. Arr. at MARQUETTE.
Marquette Express, 4:45 P. M. 7:15 P. M.
Marquette Express, 4:10 P. M. 7:10 P. M.
Way Freight, 9:30 A. M. 6:05 P. M.
Accommodation, At 12:00 P. M. 3:40 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

At DAY CITY.
Detroit Express, 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
N. Y. Express, 12:21 A. M. 3:45 P. M.
Accommodation, 6:10 A. M. 8:30 A. M.
Way Freight, 12:00 P. M. 1:45 P. M.
Accommodation, 6:30 A. M. 8:45 P. M.
O. W. RIGGLES, Local Agent.

WE BUY THE FARMERS

Grain,
Potatoes
And other
Farm Products
FOR
Cash or Trade

WE SELL

Extra Good Groceries
AND
Dry Goods and Hardware
AT
Reasonable Prices.

BUY OUR
Staley's Underwear
AND
Garland Stoves.

Salling, Hanson &
Company,
Grayling, - Michigan

R. MEYERS

Headquarters for
Dry Goods, CLOTHING AND SHOES.

Here you find everything up-to-date, and find just what you want. Before purchasing your winter supply, call at our store, and we can save you a great deal.

R. MEYERS,

The leading Dry Goods and Clothing House,
GRAYLING, Mich.

MONTROSE BICYCLE—SENT FREE

on approval to any address WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE. SEND US YOUR ORDER, stating whether you wish a man's or woman's bicycle, and we will send you one of the best and most reliable bicycles in the world. It is not all that we can do for you, but we will do it. We will send you a bicycle of any size, no matter how cheap, and we will let you know how much we can save you on the same machine. If you are unable to buy a bicycle, we will send you a bicycle of any size, no matter how cheap, and we will let you know how much we can save you on the same machine. We do not manufacture the cheap department store bicycles, but we do manufacture the best and most reliable bicycles in the world. We will send you a bicycle of any size, no matter how cheap, and we will let you know how much we can save you on the same machine. We do not manufacture the cheap department store bicycles, but we do manufacture the best and most reliable bicycles in the world. We will send you a bicycle of any size, no matter how cheap, and we will let you know how much we can save you on the same machine.

FREE send free a genuine Hardwick 1000 mile barrel pattern bicycle, with a high grade floor pump. Your money all back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

CHEAP WHEELS. We do not manufacture the cheap department store bicycles, but we do manufacture the best and most reliable bicycles in the world. We will send you a bicycle of any size, no matter how cheap, and we will let you know how much we can save you on the same machine.

UNABLE TO BUY. We do not manufacture the cheap department store bicycles, but we do manufacture the best and most reliable bicycles in the world. We will send you a bicycle of any size, no matter how cheap, and we will let you know how much we can save you on the same machine.

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY. This low price and these special terms of shipment without deposit with J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Election Notice.

Michigan Department of State.

LANSING, August 31st, 1900.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Gladwin, Clare and Missaukee; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District, comprising Crawford, Osego, Montmorency, Alpena and Oscoda counties.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing the day and year first above written.

WILLARD K. BUSH, Deputy Secretary of State.

Election Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Crawford Co. Michigan.

To the Electors of the County of Crawford:

You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of the State Land Office; also a member of the State Board of Education in place of Perry F. Powers, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1900; also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this state to which this county belongs; also a Senator for the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Gladwin, Clare and Missaukee; also one Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District, comprising Crawford, Osego, Montmorency, Alpena and Oscoda counties; also for the County of Crawford a Judge of Probate, a Sheriff, a County Clerk, a Register of Deeds, a County Treasurer, a Prosecuting Attorney, a Circuit Court Commissioner, a County Surveyor, and two Coroners.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, on the day and date above written.

Dated Grayling, Mich., Sept. 13th, 1900.

GEO. F. OWEN, Sheriff of Crawford County.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of certain mortgage bearing date of 25th day of January A. D. 1896, and executed by John D. Kieran (as a purchase money mortgage) of the city of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and state of Michigan, to Robert R. Pointer of the same place, and recorded on the 30th day of January A. D. 1896, in Liber D of mortgages, on pages 550 and 551, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, and which said mortgage was again duly assigned by said John D. Kieran to Chas. C. Maxon on the 31st day of July A. D. 1900, which said assignment was duly recorded on the 7th day of September A. D. 1900, in Liber G of mortgages, on pages 332 and 333 in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage for principal and interest, in the date of this notice, is the sum of five hundred and ninety-five dollars and sixty-eight cents (\$595.68) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Saturday, the 10th day of November A. D. 1900, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, county of Crawford and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court of the county of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with costs, charges and expenses allowed by law together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, namely: The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four (34) town twenty-five north of range two (2) west, containing sixty acres more or less, according to the government survey thereof. Dated September the 8th A. D. 1900.

CHAS. C. MAXON, Assignee.

O. PALMER, Atty for Assignee.

sep19-19w

YOU CAN PATENT

anything you invent, or improve, or create. TRADE-MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo. We will tell you how to protect your invention. BOOK ON PATENTS FREE. No attorney. Write to G. A. SNOW & CO. Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Band concert has been postponed until after election.

BORN—Tuesday, Oct. 16 to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dupries, a daughter.

FOR RENT—A house on the Mortenson place. Jul. Nelson.

Thos. Judge and E. O'Brien, of Judge, were in town, Tuesday.

WANTED—A new-milk cow. Jul. Nelson. Grayling.

Advertised Letters—Robert Parke El Miller, C. W. Case, Wm. Greeley.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

A good house to rent. Enquire at Avalanche office.

Chairman Bates of the Republican County Committee, has a McKinley and Roosevelt steamer floating.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

For Rent—A room cottage, with wood shed, on Ogemaw Street. Inquire of J. C. Hanson.

The Grayling Band furnished the music for the democratic rally last Saturday evening, and everybody was pleased with that. If nothing more.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

Our football team will soon parade in their new suits. They will try to arrange games with Petoskey and Cheboygan.

To Cure a Cold in one Day, take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

M. Taylor has been promoted, and goes to Toledo, to take a place in the yards. We are sorry to lose him from the town.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, in fact for everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

Julius Nelson brought in from his farm, Monday, a load of potatoes that eclipse any that we have ever seen in this or any other section.

Arthur Best has laid aside his crutches and now limps around with the aid of a cane. He hopes to begin work in a week or two more.

ESTRAYED—A dark red cow, with straight horns, and a red calf. Inform Fred Sorenson, Box 211, Grayling, or this office, and receive reward.

W. Wheeler, who has been at work in the Upper Peninsula, had the misfortune of amputating the little finger of his left hand, a few days ago with his ax.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and or all kinds of Sewing Machines, will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Everybody remember the Chicken-pie Supper at the W. B. C. Hall this evening, and help the ladies raise the money to pay the debt of the church society.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The social at H. Trumley's, last Friday evening, added over \$15.00 to the treasury of the Aid Society, besides affording a large fund of enjoyment to all present.

A party of neighbors helped W. B. Covert celebrate his birthday at Riverside farm, one evening last week. Refreshments were served and a pleasant time enjoyed.

Burglars made an attempt to enter the postoffice Sunday night, but were frightened away. They had the putty nearly removed from one of the side windows. Keep your shot guns ready for such gentry.

Hon. W. C. Maybury, democratic nominee for Governor, will address the citizens of Crawford county at the Opera House, Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 12.30 p. m. The band will be in attendance with their ever excellent music.

If you are going to buy a cloak this season, be sure and attend the big sale of Jackets, Capes and Furs at the store of W. Jorgenson, Wednesday and Thursday, October 24th and 25th. The very latest New York styles will be seen at this sale.

Eugene Kiley, of Roscommon, has withdrawn from the democratic ticket for Senator for this district, and the committee have substituted the name of Wm. H. Hartley, of East Tawas. Mr. Kiley has evidently read the "Avalanche" and knew there was no chance to win.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

The man who can crawl around the outside of the largest can of beer generally has to take up a collection before he crawls.

Mrs. T. E. Simpson was called to Lansing by the death of her sister, who was killed in an elevator shaft. We have not learned the particulars of the sad accident.

Superior Smith has brought from Indiana the finest pair of dapple grey horses seen here in a long time. They weigh 3400 pounds, and are well put up and clearly matched.

There is a movement on foot to incorporate the Grayling Cornet Band, which ought to materialize. The gentlemen have spent a large amount of money, with little aid from our citizens, and this shows their intention to become a permanent institution, and they should receive liberal support.

W. Jorgenson has made arrangements with Lyon & Pond, of Owosso, to give one of their big cloak sales at his store for two days, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24th and 25th. This will be the biggest cloak sale that has ever taken place in Grayling. Five hundred new and up-to-date winter garments to select from.

At the democratic county convention last Saturday, J. Patterson was elected chairman and Elmer Knight secretary. W. Havens and W. T. Lewis were appointed tellers. The usual committees were appointed, their reports adopted and the following ticket placed in nomination:

Sheriff—Andrew J. Love.
County Clerk—Stephen E. Odell.
Pros. Atty.—Joseph Patterson.
Circuit Court Com.—L. T. Wright.
Treasurer—Philetas M. Hoyt.
Register of Deeds—John Leece.
Surveyor—Albert E. Newman.
Coroners—James A. Leighton and Erastus Purchase.

Lyon & Pond, of Owosso, will sell you at their special cloak sale, at the store of W. Jorgenson, a Jacket, Cape or Fur Garment at a lower price than you have been offered one this season. Remember the date of this sale, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24th and 25th.

Last Saturday evening the Opera House was well filled by our people, who had gathered to hear Hon. Mark Stevens of Flint, on the paramount issues of the campaign from a democratic standpoint. He is a fluent speaker, but but his oratorical little enthusiasm, many of the audience leaving before he was nearly through. His address was aimed principally at the trusts, but he said nothing of Crocker and Van Wyck's ice trust, in New York City, of the cotton bale trust, controlled by the manager of Bryan's campaign, Senator Jones, or the fact that a large majority of the Standard Oil trust are democrats. It was only republican trusts and republican action to be denounced, and he gave no remedy to be applied, except the election of the Bryan ticket. Regarding the Philippines he followed the lead of Mr. Bryan, in saying that this government had recognized and defended slavery in the treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. The falsity of such an assertion has been so thoroughly shown that every school boy knows better, and it needs no further refutation. He left the silver issue entirely alone, and had but little to say on expansion, imperialism or militarism. We cannot think he added any votes to their column. The candidates of the party graced the platform by their presence and, like all of our people, are a fine looking body of men. J. Patterson, chairman of the county committee, presided, and introduced the speaker in a felicitous speech.

"It looks funny," remarks a thoughtful writer, "to see a full feathered and full grown bird hanging around its parents and letting them provide all its food. But it is not a bit funnier than to see a big chunk of a boy smoking cigarettes and getting three meals a day provided by the toil of his old father, or a young woman who lets her mother do the family washing, while she plays a Strauss waltz on the piano, or works the head of a pug dog on a dolly. The time soon comes when the old birds make the young ones hustle for their food, or starve, and the same policy could well be employed by many a father and mother."

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Salling, Hanson & Co.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

DIED—Monday, Oct. 15th, Milton R. Smith, aged 41 years. Our community was shocked at the announcement of Mr. Smith's death, as but few knew of his illness, which had been but of short duration. His wife was under treatment in Detroit, and his daughter was managing the household. They will receive the sympathy of our whole people.

I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a news dealer of Erie, Pa. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

The postmaster general has ruled that postmasters need not hand out mail to children going to or returning from school. In several towns the postmaster has closed the post office during the noon hour, on account of the annoyance made by school children. Parents should remember this little matter and assist by requesting their children not to call. It is not pleasant to refuse the little ones.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

An exchange intimates that the very best curfew ordinance is that one adopted in the family, where the old man acts as mayor, city council, night watchman and calaboose keeper, and where fine and punishment go together and the hickory rule may be used occasionally, and fines are not suspended but promptly executed, where they don't bother as much about passing a lot of ordinances as they do enforcing them already on the records.

The editor of the Fordville, Ky. Miscellaneous, writes a postscript to a business letter: "I was cured of kidney trouble by taking Foley's Kidney Cure." Take nothing else. L. Fournier.

Labor is busy, is better paid and has to work shorter hours than in any other country on earth. Under the republican administration of the government, he is today better fed, better housed, better clothed, better educated than anywhere else on God's green earth and he will be slow to vote for a change.

Bright's Disease. High living, intemperance, exposure and many other things bring on Bright's Disease. Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent Bright's Disease and all other kidney or bladder disorders if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. Fournier.

Workmen in Millionaire Clark's mines recently struck for eight hours but one-third of their number have been laid off. They used to work three shifts a day, but are only working two a day under the new system. Such is the consideration Mr. Bryan's chief backer has for workmen. Sing Sing (N. Y.) "Republican."

When suffering from a racking cough take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved and a warm grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced. Take no substitute. L. Fournier.

For horse-shoeing, wagon work, repairs on agricultural implements and machinery etc, call at Wm. Mosher's new blacksmith shop, at Frederic. Charges reasonable, and work guaranteed.

It is exasperating to one who knows Foley's Honey and Tar, and knows what it will do, to have a dealer recommend something else. "Just the same" for colds, coughs, croup, la grippe, etc. L. Fournier.

John Q. Palmer, of Frederic, brought down a load of pigs Tuesday. He drove a pair of steers that weighed 3880 pounds. At the School House his wagon was loaded with all the kids who could pile on; who rode down to the main street, making more noise than the band.

Don't be deceived or humbugged by people who claim the discovery of some hitherto unknown herb or root in swamps, or on some mountain or prairie, for the cure of kidney and bladder troubles. Any doctor or druggist will tell you that such claims are fraudulent. Foley's Kidney Cure simply contains remedies that are recognized by the most skillful physicians as best for these complaints, so don't be credulous or foolish. L. Fournier.

Notice. Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by a plying to us. We will pay highest market price. SALLING, HANSON & CO.

SAY! WHERE ARE YOU GOING?



I AM Walmar Jorgenson's, GOING TO after Underwear and Shoes for myself and family. Everybody says he has the finest line in the city. All new stuff and prices lower than his competitors. He sells Rindge Kalmbach School Shoes for boys and girls. My wife wears his J. C. C. Corset, and makes the finest bread out of McArthur's Patent Flour, and we all drink Black Cross Tea and Ja-Vo Blend Coffee, because the Doctor says they are healthy. His motto is: Good goods, quick sales and small profits. Don't forget the place!

WALMAR JORGENSEN, Successor to Claggett & Blair.

School Books!

Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

BLACKSMITHING!

Having opened a first-class blacksmith shop, I am prepared to give prompt attention to all work entrusted to me: Horse shoeing and wagon work a specialty. Agricultural implements and machinery repaired.

WM. MOSHER, Frederic, Mich.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels," OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE. Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office. O. PALMER.

2 BIG DAYS 2

Cloaks, Capes, Furs, Children's Jackets & Capes, Infants Reefers and Automobiles, Fur Jackets and Capes, Ladies Box Coats, Goff and Kersey Capes.

A \$5,000 Stock

From A. M. Donseraux's Cloak and Fur House, LANSING, Mich.

Mr. W. L. ASH, who has held sales in the Grayling House for the past two seasons, will be in charge.

Lowest Prices Quoted.

Grayling House, Monday & Tuesday, October 22d and 23d.

The only big sale of the year. Wait for it! It will save you money,

THE Campaign is now on! And our side will win

with a new, fresh and clean stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. etc., and with prices that defy competition.

Come and be convinced that we sell our goods at the lowest prices. We extend a cordial invitation to all. No trouble to show goods.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST. (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can't be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

—AND— Baumgart,

THE BIG

One Price For All Store

Ladies—It is not necessary for you to send out of town for your Capes, Jackets and Children Jackets, you can get it right at home, at our store, at prices which will compare favorably with any in the country. We have a big line of capes in plain and trimmed Plush, Astrachan, Beaver cloth and coverts; also Jackets in Meltons, Kerseys' Coverts and Astrachan, trimmed in all the latest styles of this season.

If you anticipate buying a Cape or Jacket, come and see us, we will cheerfully show you our line and quote prices.

We have a full assortment of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, woolen and cotton Blankets, Comforters, Ladies', Misses and Children Underwear and Union Suits in stock.

Best goods at lowest prices. An inspection of our stock will convince you.

Respectfully Yours

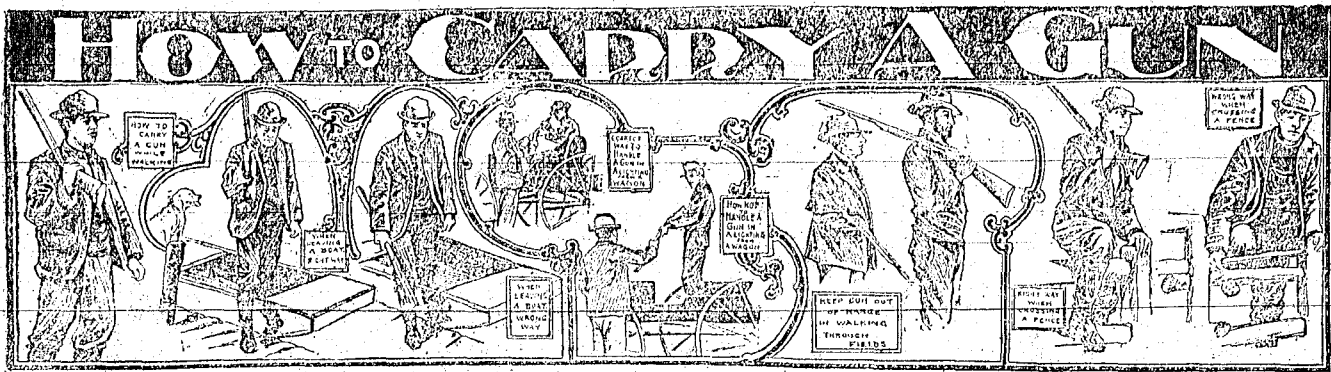
BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00 Dictionary for \$3.75.

Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other Dictionary published: First, it is the latest Dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 250,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in any other Dictionary published. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of Dictionary matter than any of the latest Dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other Dictionary published, for it gives first the words of the English Language defined originally by Noah Webster, which is followed by all the new words, phrases and definitions that have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations, together with the author's name in other Dictionaries the author only is cited. Eighth, it is cheaper in price than any other Dictionary. Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary is printed on first-class paper, made expressly for this book, from clear type, and is handsomely and substantially bound in elegant half Russia, marbled edges, for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this Dictionary has absolutely no equal. Send your order now. ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue, free. Address all orders to THE WERNER COMPANY, PUBLISHERS AND MANUFACTURERS. [The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.]—Editor.



DURING a hunting season, if all the accidents by shooting could be gathered, it would be found that the casualty list would be greater than was that of the Spanish-American war. Most of the accidents from firearms are due to the carelessness of the men handling them; and if the aggregate of accidents of late years is smaller it is due entirely to the modern improvements made upon guns, rendering them less dangerous to the careless or inexperienced hunter. The hammerless gun with a safety lock has prevented innumerable accidents, as they can be handled without much danger, but the average amateur sportsman is not usually equipped with these up-to-date firearms. They use the old-fashioned shotgun or rifle, and in the custody of a careless or ignorant man they are as dangerous as dynamite. The experienced hunter, even with the latest pattern of the hammerless kind, always takes the precaution of drawing the charge if the piece is laid around in the camp for a few hours.

Fence climbing is often necessary, and in getting over or through these obstructions the majority of accidents occur, because of careless, awkward or ignorant handling of the fowling piece. Numerous cases have been recorded when the fatality or serious wounding of the victim has been caused by the idiotic habit of pulling the gun after him after the man has passed the fence. There is always danger of the hammer or trigger of the weapon getting mixed up with a splinter or twig and when it does the usual result follows: the hunter or his one standing around gets the full discharge. The practice of holding the gun down on a level with the knee is just as reprehensible as the gun-pulling habit, and about as deadly. Should the man slip and pitch forward the contents of the gun, should it be discharged, will be lodged in his body. The only correct and entirely safe method of carrying a loaded gun is in climbing a fence to place it over the shoulder, should the hunter turn downward. If this method is rigidly followed there is very little danger of an accidental discharge.

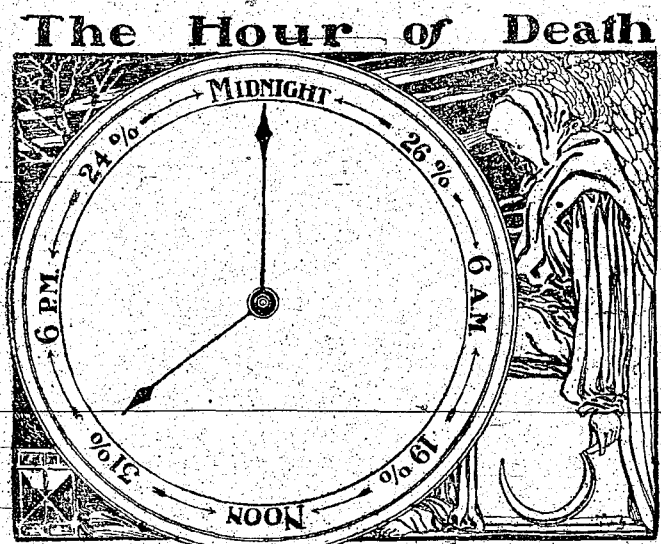
In getting in or out of a boat or a wagon with a loaded gun the utmost caution should be observed. In either case never draw the gun out with you

holding the barrel, as there is always a chance for the hammer to catch on an obstruction, with the usual result. For several reasons a gun should never be carelessly thrown down into the bottom of a wagon or across the bows of a skiff or boat. In handling a gun to another person it should be held well out from the body, with the muzzle pointing upward and above the heads of both; in that case if the gun is accidentally discharged the contents will disappear in the air. The best way, however, is to always draw the load when the gun is being transported in boat or wagon, and when it is laid aside for the day or night it should invariably be unloaded.

When a party of hunters are hunting in a wooded country, and separated for the time, ignorance of the actual whereabouts of the other members of the party is a fruitful cause of distressing accidents. In cases of this kind each man should be careful to see that none of the other hunters are within a reasonable distance from where he discharges his piece in any direction. In walking through a wooded trail the gun should be carried on the shoulder, muzzle in the air and to the rear, with the lock close to the shoulder; in this position there is no possibility of the hammer catching on a twig or branch and causing a premature explosion. Another rule that should never be violated under any circumstances is, never point the muzzle of a gun, loaded or unloaded, intentionally or unintentionally, at any person.

In hunting partridge or deer, if the whirr of the bird is heard close to the feet, or the animal breaks cover close by, even cool-headed and experienced hunters may blaze away at the game regardless of what may be in his range of fire. In regions where moose or deer are found fatal accidents often occur when hunters are killed by accident by some other hunter, for at a distance a man may be mistaken for game in the uncertain light of the woods and underbrush.

These simple rules seem so very simple that they appear almost useless; yet a great many men who ought to know better violate them almost daily during a season.



A study of statistics by Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D., superintendent of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, which has been published in the American Journal of Insanity, has been reprinted in pamphlet form and attracts some attention, particularly by reason of Dr. Pilgrim's citations and deductions concerning the hour of death. Dr. Pilgrim's paper is entitled "The Study of a Year's Statistics." At its conclusion he says:

"An examination of the hour of death showed that 26 per cent died between midnight and 6 a. m., 19 per cent between 6 a. m. and noon, 31 per cent between noon and 6 p. m. and 24 per cent between 6 p. m. and midnight. By adding these percentages together we find the curious fact that the deaths were evenly distributed between the hours of darkness and light, 115 patients having died between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. and 115 between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Desiring to pursue this question still further, I examined the deaths for the ten preceding years, nearly 1,500 in all, and found this statement strikingly confirmed, a change of one-half of 1 per cent would have made the deaths exactly even during the hours of day and night.

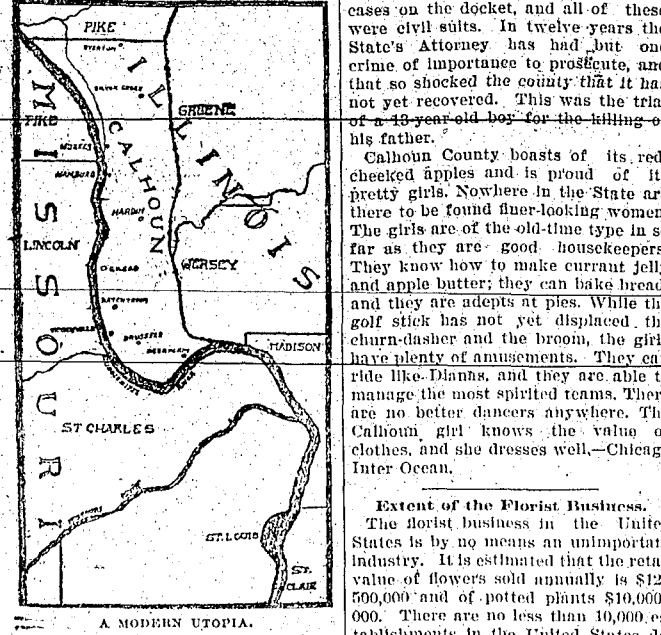
"A chart which I made of the deaths for the year—and I might also add that the statements which I am about to make were corroborated by a chart made of all the deaths during the preceding decade—showed when divided into sections of three hours each, that the highest point of the curve was reached, both for men and women, between the hours of 3 and 6 p. m., nearly 30 per cent of all the deaths having occurred between those hours. The next highest point was between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m., although there was a decided fall for both sexes for the single hour from 4 to 5, when the line went down to the lowest point reached in any hour of the twenty-four. There was also a decided fall, especially for women, between 11 and 12 in the morning.

"These figures, therefore, show that there is some reason for the popular belief that many deaths occur during the early morning hours, but they show still more plainly that the majority of those who suffer from long-continued mental disease give up their lives toward the close of day. As a general rule 'death softly follows life' and suffering at the end, either physical or mental, is of rare occurrence. In fact, it is not an uncommon thing to notice a clearing up of the clouded brain a few hours before the final change. This fact was noticed by Rush a hundred years ago, and in my opinion, too little has been written of it since. From my own observations, and from the reports of reliable nurses, many patients, especially those dying of phthisis, or after surgical operations, or from acute intercurrent diseases, or injuries, which produce a prostrating shock upon the general system, become calm and coherent shortly before death."

A UNIQUE COMMUNITY.

Calhoun County, Ill., Has No Debt, Crime, Nor Paupers.

Calhoun County, situated on a peninsula which for fifty miles divides the waters of the Mississippi from those of the Illinois, is proud of many distinctions that make it the most unique county in all the great State of Illinois. It has no debt, no crime, no paupers and no prisoners. It has set its face against many modern improvements,



and attributes its Utopian conditions largely to this fact. There are no theaters, no telegraphs, no water works, no street cars, no pavements, no factories, and no railroads. No automobile has ever penetrated to its fastnesses, and no golfer has ever made his little ball spin over its green sod. There is not a photograph within the limits of the county. Foreigners are barred out by a stone wall. There is not a

DIE AT THE THROTTLE.

Many Locomotive Engineers Expire at Their Posts.

"Within the last few years there have been so many engineers who have dropped dead while running their engines that the suddenness of the death of so many men employed in the same capacity has caused considerable comment. There is scarcely a road in the country on which one or more engineers have not thus suddenly departed life while on duty in the locomotive cab.

There have also been a number of instances in which engineers have met with death by accident while seated in the locomotives.

It is not, however, the accidents to engineers, but their deaths from heart failure, paralysis, etc., which are of the greatest significance. Many railroad people will well remember a sudden death which occurred on an engine of one of the great western roads not very long ago. A fast train was thundering along over the rails at its usual rate of speed. Suddenly the fireman noticed that the train shot over the grade crossings of a country road without the usual preceding whistle. The fireman looked over at the engineer and wondered what in the world was the matter. The engineer was sitting on the little seat on his side of the engine, with his eyes on the track ahead. The fireman concluded that by just a little oversight or forgetfulness the engineer had neglected to pull the whistle. About the next minute the train went over another crossing without the whistle blowing. The fireman grew a little uneasy, but he was disinclined to call the attention of the engineer to his mistake for fear his correction might not be kindly received. But a few minutes later the train ran by a station where it was scheduled to stop. Then

other day, "and I have just about come to the conclusion that it is caused by pure nervous strain and nothing else. Few people realize what great strain an engineer, a conscientious one, is under. He has hundreds of lives in his hands all of the time and the responsibility of these, together with the fact that he may sometime run over some human victim, is enough, when long continued, to try the nerves of the strongest."

DOCKAGE OF BUENOS AYRES.

In Proportion to Its Shipping Trade.

No City Exceeds It.

The Argentine government has spent in the past twelve years nearly \$50,000,000 in building a series of docks and basins at Buenos Ayres for the accommodation of the shipping at that largest of South American ports. These great stone constructions are fine specimens of engineering. Immense warehouses and the best of machinery afford every facility for the care and handling of freight. In proportion to its shipping trade no city exceeds Buenos Ayres in the extent and adequacy of its dockage and warehouse facilities. But the government made the mistake of building a port without an entrance to it. The docks might as well be rickety wooden piers for all the good they do the larger shipping, which is unable to reach them.

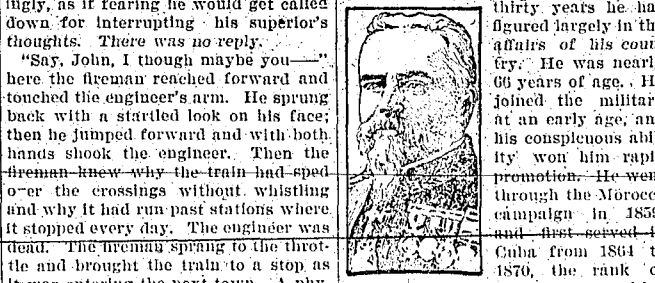
The money was spent without studying the peculiar conditions of the great river on which the city stands. This idea prevailed that the first thing to be done was to make shallow accommodations for the largest vessels and then dig channels miles out into the estuary so that they might reach the port. A study was given to the variable currents of La Plata; no heed to the fact that enormous quantities of silt were dug right across the currents and the result was extremely disappointing. One might as well expect to keep a way through a snowdrift open by digging across the direction of the wind. The channels filled or partly filled with silt nearly as fast as they were dug. A great deal of money and labor have thus been expended without perceptible advantage. The result is that the approaches to these splendid docks are lamentably inferior to their capacity and to the demands of commerce.

The government has now begun to do what should have been done at the first place. It has appointed an expert commission to make a thorough study of all the conditions and must be met in providing an adequate entrance to the port. After mastering the details of the peculiar and as yet little understood river regime the commission is expected to report a practical plan for the construction of an enduring approach. The problem may be a difficult one, but it is believed that hydrographic engineering can solve it. Buenos Ayres has hopes that before very long it will have not only first-class docks, but also adequate facilities for reaching them.—New York Sun.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

He Was One of Spain's Foremost Soldiers and Statesmen.

Spain lost one of her greatest military heroes in the death recently of Marshal Arsenio Martinez Campos. For the past thirty years he has figured largely in the affairs of his country. He was nearly 60 years of age. He joined the military at an early age, and his conspicuous ability won him rapid promotion. He went through the Morocco campaign in 1855, and first served in Cuba from 1864 to 1870, the rank of Cuba in 1855, his liberal policy of treating with the Cubans resulted in his withdrawal and the substitution of the notorious Weyler. He was twice premier of Spain, and held the portfolio of war, and at the time of his death was president of the Senate.



VACANT LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota has an aggregate of 11,500,000 acres of vacant government land which is now subject to entry by qualified applicants.

GOV. PINGREE WINS.

LEGISLATURE PASSES ALL HIS MEASURES.

Special Session Heeds Governor's Message, Debates Upon It Recommendations, Finally Accepting Them, and Then Adjourns.

Lansing Correspondence.

The Michigan Legislature convened in special session at noon Wednesday in response to the proclamation of Gov. Pingree, who declares that the question of taxing corporate property and repealing the special charters of railroads is paramount in this State. The Governor in his message says that he will give his approval to any measures designed to bring about equal taxation.

Gov. Pingree's message, delivered to the Legislature in joint convention Wednesday afternoon, is in part as follows:

You have been called together in special session for action upon two very important taxation measures:

1. A resolution providing for the submission to the people of Michigan at the general election to be held on November 6 next of an amendment to the constitution of the State which will permit the enactment of laws that will provide for the equal taxation of all property by an assessment of the same as its actual cash value, and

2. Bills providing for the repeal or amendment of the special charters of railroads.

Under any constitution as construed by the Supreme Court of Michigan it is practically impossible to frame a law by which the property of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express companies is taxed upon its true value unless we resort to local taxation. This latter method would require us to divide the State into numerous small districts, each of which would be a taxing district. The evil effects of this method of taxing these properties are so apparent that few can be found who will advocate it.

It follows, therefore, that the people are entitled to an amendment to the constitution which is absolutely necessary for the establishment of uniform taxation, and the simple proposition now before you is that the people be given the only opportunity which the form of our government permits to change our organic law so that this can be done. To deny them this is equivalent to saying that they are not fit for self-government.

As I have already stated in a prior message to the Legislature during the period from 1895 to 1898, the rate of taxation for corporate property, as shown by the figures, has increased from 6 cents per capita to \$1.24 per capita during the same period. The proportion of taxes for State purposes paid by railroad companies has decreased from 72 per cent in 1895 to 71.70 per cent in 1898.

The State during the early period of railroad development concentrated its efforts by making them gifts of property and granting them valuable privileges in the shape of exemption from taxation. It is now, when they are so wealthy and prosperous, to resist the efforts of the people to tax them on the same basis as the rest of the property of the State. It is to tax them with all other corporations and persons.

The subject of the repeal of special charters of railroads is also a matter which has been under consideration for so long a period of time that it is not necessary for me to enter into a full discussion of the arguments in support of such repeal. It is no longer disputed that the railroads, and the candidates for Governor upon both sides, have already announced themselves in public addresses as being emphatically in favor of withdrawing from the State the special charters which they have been granted. When the State was in an undeveloped condition and was given for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the building and extension of railroads. The railroads, however, have since that time secured special charters as follows:

1. Michigan Central Railroad Company, main line, running from the City of Detroit to the City of Chicago, a distance of 221 miles.

2. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, main line, running from Detroit to Chicago, a distance of 180 miles.

3. Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad Company, running from Detroit to Grand Haven, a distance of 180 miles.

If damages must be paid we not only add to them by valuing, but we continue a wrong as well.

The two houses of the Legislature adjourned early Friday evening after transacting all of the business mentioned in the proclamation. The two houses got together on the form of the constitutional amendment, relative to the taxation of corporations, which will be submitted to the people at next month's election, and passed the measure by an almost unanimous vote. The question which divided the two houses Thursday was as to the average rate of taxation which corporations should be assessed on the basis of the property of the State. The rate of assessment should be determined to be the average rate paid by other property upon which all valorem taxes are assessed for State, county, township, school and municipal purposes.

Friday morning the House passed, without discussion, the bill providing the mode of procedure for railroad companies to follow in proceeding against the State to recover damages for the repeal of their special charters, and also the several bills upon which the taxation of corporations, which will be submitted to the people at next month's election, and passed them, only one vote being recorded in the negative.

Gov. Pingree, whose relations with the Senators were far from cordial during the last two sessions, was invited by unanimous vote to address the Senate, and he responded in a feeling speech. Gov. Pingree was later invited to address the House, and responded in the same vein as in the Senate, remarking in conclusion that "all's well that ends well." The session closed with the singing in unison of "Michigan, My Michigan."

A joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment providing for the establishment of an intermediate court was killed in the House.

INTERESTING TO EVERYONE.

Dowley County, Kansas, has a girl corner.

Illinois apples were awarded first prize at the Paris Exposition.

The lifeboats around the British coast last year rescued 680 people.

A Philadelphia undertaker has had an automobile; hearse constructed.

Various estimates place the age of Robert FitzSimmons at from 37 to 45 years.

BARONESS VON SWARTZENSTEIN

Wife of Germany's Minister to China Was An American Girl.

Maud Roosevelt La Vigne, now Baroness von Swartzenstein, whose husband has been recently appointed Minister from Germany to China, was one of the belles of Washington these winter months ago. She is an American woman of the highest type, beautiful, well educated and well born. She is a blonde, whose blue eyes are the glory of a face that is delicate of feature. Her figure is slender and graceful. A member of the Roosevelt family, and a second cousin of Governor Roosevelt, she was, after her debut in New York City, a conspicuous beauty in the most exclusive sets, but she was truly "a penniless lass in a long pedigree," and her face was her fortune. She spent her winters with her mother's cousin, Baroness von Orendorff, in Washington, with whom she frequently went abroad. The acquaintance with Baroness von Swartzenstein began in Washington, when the diplomat was at



attached to the German legation. The Baroness was also principal of an international school of languages, for Germans do not think it beneath them to turn their talents and accomplishments to account, even though they may be possessed of wealth. The handsome young Baron was 35 years old when he first met the beautiful American girl. They fell in love at first sight. When the Baroness von Orendorff took her niece abroad, the Baron followed, and their little romance had for a background many European countries. There was a wedding by and by in Germany, and the bride said to her friends: "I would have married my dear German fiance if he had been plain Tom Smith, without a coat to his back."

ABLE TO SKATE ON WATER.

How a German Sea Captain Moves in Shoes Thirteen Feet Long.

Capt. Grossmann, a German sailor, is the inventor of a pair of shoes for walking on water. He recently gave an exhibition on the Rhine at Worms near the new and imposing bridge across the stream named. The shoes are made of tin, weigh twenty-two pounds each, and together are capable of sustaining a



weight of more than 220 pounds. They are about thirteen feet long and are provided with three-hinged metallic dikes, which admit of easy movement forward, but retard movement backward in the water. Capt. Grossmann uses a paddle to assist him in his watery promenade, and finds it especially useful in turning. It is said he has saved twenty lives by the use of these shoes.

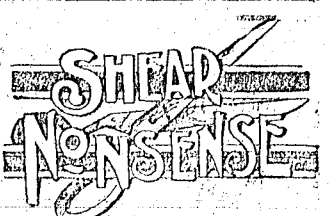
A Summer Ice Hole.

Near Condersport, Potter County, Pennsylvania, is a hole in the mountain from which flows freezing air. A man was sinking a well for mineral wealth. At the depth of twenty feet he was compelled to quit or freeze. About May ice begins to form in it, and continues to freeze until October. There is no ice in the hole in winter. The warmer the day, the more ice there is in the mine. The air becomes more frigid the closer one goes to the cavern. There is no water in the bottom of the shaft, but the water dripping down from its sides freezes. The ice begins to form less than a foot from the top and coats the sides of the shaft several inches thick. What causes the intense cold and where the air comes from are questions that have not been satisfactorily answered.—Philadelphia Press.

Diamonds Said to Be Alive.

A diamond is as much alive as a man. Thus declares Professor von Schreber of the Naples University. According to him the so-called inorganic bodies possess quite as much life as organic ones. He also claims to have photographs of the chief events in the life of a crystal from its birth onward. One of the most curious of these is thus described: "The crystal" meets another one from a different mother. The two strike at each other; they fight, strive and clasp with each other. It is war to the death. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. One must die. But no two crystals from the same mother ever fight, no matter when they meet." In which particular crystals seem to be superior to human beings.

In seven cases out of ten, when a woman starts down town to transact business, the law ought to stop her.



He reflects: "Destiny," said the pen-sive bolder "is like a chicken—it isn't everybody who can carve it to his entire satisfaction."—Puck.

Amicus—So you have another baby at your house; what is he like? Eminent Critic—Well, he is not very interesting, but he is mighty convincing.—Life.

The Ideal: The Vegetarian—What kind of a dinner did my wife put up? "Fine! We had greens and salad, and, in fact, a dinner fit for a cow—I mean for a king."—Life.

Mrs. Clatter—Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the papers about people? Mrs. Tattle—Oh, dear, not only when they are about people I know.—Chicago News.

"I must be full of electricity," said C. proudly. "When I stroke a cat, all her hairs stand on end." "Oh, that's nothing," replied T. "my dog can make her do that by just looking at her."

Tramp—Madam, have you an ax? Lady of the House—No. Tramp—Have you a saw? Lady of the House—No. I have no saw. Tramp—Then give me a little something to cut, please.—Harlem Life.

"Eliza, why do you write so many letters in such hot weather?" "Well, David, if I don't keep all our relatives posted on the awful heat here they will be landing on us to visit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Evidently the Head of the House: "No," said the man at the door, "I have no views on politics." "Well," returned the political canvasser, "in that case I'd like to interview your wife."—Chicago Post.

"Mrs. Gable," observed a friend of the family, "is a very superior woman. She can converse intelligently. I believe, on a thousand different topics." "Yes," sighed Mr. Gable, "and she does."—Tit-Bits.

How It Happened: First Citizen—I had attended four belittled meetings of hot parties the last year. Second Citizen—Ah! You like to hear both sides? First Citizen—Nol! I belong to a press pond!—Puck.

Not Afraid: She talked to him just to let him know she wasn't afraid of old bachelors. "Yes?" And he talked to her to let her know that he wasn't afraid of "widows." "Well?" "Oh, they're married now."—Chicago Record.

A Double Blow: "Yes, we had quite a blowout at our house this morning." "Peculiar time for it?" "Yes, the new hired girl blew out the gas in the gas-stove, and the gas blew out the side of the kitchen."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did you dance until the wee sma' hours?" asked one young man. "No, I didn't. We danced till the last car had gone, and I had to walk three miles. They were the biggest hours I ever remember having encountered."—Washington Star.

Byes—Did you ever come across a more conceited fellow than Bulger? They say he's an atheist; and I believe he is. Bulger—I wouldn't like to go as far as that; but I do know that he doesn't recognize the existence of a superior being.—Brooklyn Life.

Impressed on Her Memory: "It's been four years now," said the deserted lady, "since he left me and his happy home. I remember it just as well yesterday when he stood at the door, holding it open till six o'clock in the house."—Indianapolis Press.

Stranger—I noticed your advertisement in the paper this morning for a man to retail imported canaries. Proprietor of Bird Store—Yes, sir. Are you looking for a job? Stranger—Oh, no. I merely had a curiosity to know how the canaries lost their tails.—Chicago News.

He—I saw that farm that was advertised, and I think I'll buy it. She—Oh! Then we'll move away from the late-fitted city for good? He—Yes. It's a fine place; fourteen acres and a pond on it. She—Won't that be nice?—Philadelphia Press.

There was a piece of cold pudding on the lunch table, and mamma divided it between Willie and Elsie. Willie looked at his pudding—then at his mother's empty plate. "Mamma," he said, earnestly, "I can't enjoy my pudding when you haven't any. Take Elsie's."—Life.

A Long-felt Want: Boss—I don't know whether to discharge that new boy or raise his salary. Manager—What has he been doing? Boss—He rushed into my private office this morning and told me there was a man downstairs who would like to see me. Manager—Who was it? Boss—A blind man.—Tit Bits.

A Contradiction: Politician—My boy, the door to every successful business is labeled "Push." Thoughtful Youth—Isn't your business a successful one, sir? Politician—Well, yes. I'd better myself that it is very successful. Why do you ask that? Thoughtful Youth—Because, sir, I see your door is labeled "Pull."—Detroit Free Press.

Reported: Observing the manager of the drug department, the woman accosted him in a spirit of badinage. "I have kleptomaniac," she said; "what would you advise me to take?" "The elevator, by all means," said the manager, wittily. "And not something just as good?" exclaimed the woman, affecting great surprise.—Detroit Journal.

Well Preserved: "What is believed to be a Viking corpse has been dug up in a peat bog at Dunderdorf, in Schleswig, and placed in the Kiel Museum. It was well preserved, had red hair, and was clothed in coarse woollen clothing, with sandals on the feet. Kild experts think that it was buried fifteen hundred years ago."

How They Got Even with Him. If a man in China doesn't pay his debts at the usual time, the New Year, his creditors carry away the door of his shop, thus permitting all the demons and evil spirits to enter.

Sudden and Severe attacks of Neuralgia



St. Jacobs Oil

penetrates promptly and deeply, soothes and strengthens the nerves and brings a sure cure.

Chinese Silk and Cotton.

The Chinese have been rearing silk 4,500 years. Cotton came very early from China. In the heavy textile which we call nankeen, after the Chinese city Nankin.

One of Oklahoma's Curiosities.

Cashion, Ok., claims to have a bank of white earth, which, when dampened and rubbed on a grease spot, will eradicate the grease.

Roosevelt's Religious Denomination.

Theodore Roosevelt, it is stated, belongs to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The man who never does wrong except when it is necessary is a saint.

BLOOD... DISORDERS

are simply kidney disorders. The kidneys filter the blood of all that should not be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore, if your blood is out of order your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all these, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there is—

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

50c a box; 6 boxes \$2.50.

All dealers or by mail on receipt of price.

DODD'S MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

MADE IN U.S.A.

It has been said that the general-purpose farmer who is also a good gardener has a better living for himself and family than the specialist farmer, if he does not make as much money some years. Why should he not? He grows his own beef and pork and mutton, his poultry and eggs, his fruits and vegetables, and if he wants to eat them he has not to count the cost of them. If he has any surplus he can get money to supply such other necessities as the farm does not supply. If railroads are stopped by a strike or town roads blocked by heavy snowdrifts, he has no fear of starvation, and if unexpected visitors arrive, there is no need of rushing off to market to get food for them. He is the ideal independent farmer. If he is out of debt, and he and his family are in good health. And they are the kind who are apt to be out of debt, for such a one will usually sell more than he is obliged to buy every year.

Grange Libraries.

One of the great advantages of the Grange is that it may, at small cost to each member, procure an assortment of agricultural works upon almost every department of farming, and these, with the publications of the Boards of Agriculture and the Experiment Stations, would make accessible to all the opinions of the best authorities upon any

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AGRICULTURAL

Many a horse when fed on the street wastes a portion of the food by spilling it out of the feeding device in trying to get at it, and with the idea of preventing this loss Thomas A. Howard of Baltimore has devised the feed bag shown in our illustration. The intention is to supply just enough feed at a time in the lower chamber to keep even with the demand, the remainder of the grain being contained in the hopper shown at the rear. The supply hopper is suspended behind the animal's throat by straps attached to the bridle, and the front portion is held in place by a strap attached to the check rein. A stiffening ring is placed at the top of the feed pouch, and in the bottom is a wooden disk hollowed out in the upper side to throw the feed toward the center and prevent its accumulation around the sides. It is obvious that the grain will feed by gravity into the feed pouch, and that the supply will be dependent upon the amount consumed by the animal. An important feature of the device is that when the horse lowers its head the pouch is raised, by the action of the check rein, thus allowing the animal to obtain a good mouthful with little exertion.

AGRICULTURAL

THE GREAT AUK.

From the Last Specimen Captured in Britain. One-sixth Natural Size.

was taken alive in Waterford Harbor as late as 1834. In Funk Island, off Newfoundland, two centuries ago they were so numerous that the French sailors made inclosures of stones, into which they drove large numbers of the birds, killed them, and then salted them down for food.

All that remains of the great auk now are eighty or ninety skins, which are preserved mostly in public museums, and valued, according to their state of preservation, at sums varying from \$500 each to that realized by the last one offered for sale at Stevens'—which was sold for \$1,500. There are also a few skeletons, mostly in public museums, a good many separate bones, and about eighty eggshells. The skins and the eggshells are in great demand and realize at the present time most extraordinary prices.

The length of the egg is 5 1/4 inches, its greatest width a little over 3 inches. It is blotched, streaked, speckled and scuffed with black and varied shades of brown and gray. The boldest streaks appear the large end of the egg. The paler blotches in the figure show the pale ochreous-brown markings, and the lightest streaks are of a leaden gray. The ground color is nearly white, and the surface is finely granulated. No two of the known eggs of the great auk are alike in markings, some of them being very distinct. Sometimes the markings are much smaller and closer than those in the figure represented, and other specimens are to be seen marked in varied patterns.

When it was first learned that the great auk was an extinct bird the price of its remains began to rise. In 1839 a

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GREAT AUK'S EGGS.

RELIC OF THE EXTINCT BIRD SELLS FOR \$1,678.

Fabulous Price Paid for It at Stevens' Auction in London—Skeletons of the Bird Are to Be Found in Some Public Museums.

More than half a century ago the last living specimen of the great auk was destroyed. Now an egg of that extinct bird has been sold at what seems, perhaps, except to scientists, to be a fabulous price. For it at Stevens' auctions, London, \$1,678 was paid. It took spirited bidding to get it at that figure.

The great auk was a water bird, closely resembling those sea birds known as gullenots, little auks and puffins, which are familiar to visitors at the seaside. All these species, however, possess the power of flight, and hence they have succeeded in preserving their lives in spite of the persecution of man. But the great auk was pre-eminently a water bird. Its power of swimming was great, but, in spite of the celerity of its movements, its inability to fly insured its destruction. It formerly inhabited Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and the Hebrides, and in Trinity College, Dublin, is a specimen that

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Pepper Started His Fortune.

William K. Van Allen is a charter member of the California Pioneers. He is now 83 years of age. He went to San Francisco from New York in 1849. "When I landed in California from Panama," he said, "in telling how he had laid the foundation for his fortune, 'I had but \$1 in my pocket. I felt quite an empty spot in the region of my stomach, and I knew that to fill it would take the whole of that dollar. But I was bound to have a square meal. When my dollar was spent, therefore, I looked about for work. Seeing a lot of sacks of pepper piled up in front of a store, I made a bargain with the owner to try to sell them for him. At the end of the day I was \$40 in pocket. With this I started in buying and selling, and laid a good foundation for the future.'"

Mr. Van Allen is now one of the wealthiest men in San Francisco.

Her Wedding.

A recent number of Lippincott's Magazine contains an amusing little story of the account given by Chloe, a young negro house servant in an Atlanta family, of a wedding she had attended.

The next day her mistress said to her: "Well, Chloe, how did the wedding go off?"

"Oh, in, missus, it was de grandest weddin' I ever saw! I was jess lubly! Oh, yo' jess ought to ob seen de flow'rs an' de splendid weddin' suppah an' de bride—oh, de bride! She had on de longest trull, an' a white veil all ovah her, an' a wiah of flow'rs, an' oh, it was jess de mos' elegant weddin'!"

"How did the bridegroom look?"

An expression of infinite disgust came into the face of Chloe as she said, scornfully: "In, missy, dat good-for-nothin', no-count nigger nabham come anigh!"

New Ocean Greyhound.

The famous Deutschland cost \$3,332,000; displacement 23,200 tons; accommodation 1,057 passengers, has established a new record. Among the great remedies of the world Hostetter's Stomach Bitters holds the record with its fifty years of cures of constipation, indigestion and biliousness. Our Private Revenue Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

Woman's Walk on a Wagon.

Mrs. Alma Keldseth, widow of a journalist, has for a wagger traveled from Christiania to Paris on foot and started without either food or money. She walked twelve hours a day and at night would call at a farm and offer to work for her board and lodging. Directly she had earned a little money she started again, and in turn she mended, clothes, did washing and acted as governess.

Try Grain-O.

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown or Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomachic food, without distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Another Soul Mistaken.

"So that old miser uncle of yours is dead? Well, I suppose you feel better now that he isn't here to scandalize your family by his niggardly way of living."

"No, confound him! He didn't leave anything behind to show that he was a miser after all."—Washington Star.

Business Opportunities.

On the line of the Chicago Great Western R.R. in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. First-class openings in growing towns for all kinds of business and for manufacturing. Our list includes local, Blacksmiths, Doctors, Dress-makers, Furniture, Grain and Live Stock Buyers, General Merchandise, Hardware, Harness, Tailors, Cold Storage, Creameries and Canning Factories. Write fully in regard to your requirements so that we may advise you intelligently. Address W. J. Reed, Industrial Agent, C. G. W. Ry., 601 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

That Remote Bearing.

"What an indifferent air young Mar-maduke Gibbs has!"

"Yes. Pity he's so rich; he would make a good street car conductor."—Chicago Record.

Have You a Good Windmill?

No farm is complete without a wind power mill. It pumps water, saws wood, grinds feed, chops fodder and works gladly and fitly every day in the year. In this connection we call attention to the advertisement in another column of The Acornator Co., Chicago, Ill. We advise our readers to correspond with them for catalogue and full particulars.

An Old Garg Resent.

"I saw a funny thing in coverts on the street yesterday."

"What was it?"

"A shirtwaist man."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c.

A Guest's Mistake.


An Englishman recently visited friends in Donegal, Ireland. Going to bed soon after his arrival he dropped his watch into a handsome pocket above his pillow. Not till morning did he discover that there was water in the receptacle, which, indeed, was not a watch pocket at all, but a place for holy water. The watch was ruined.

A man cannot be said to be quite as much as a worm so long as he refuses to go over to a neighbor's for milk.

It is the complaint of every old man that his wife thinks more of some dog or cat than she thinks of him.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.



EDNA FREDERICK.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while these are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvelously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast, since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. I have been this way for a long time and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—Miss EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours,

MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches,

leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—Mrs. BERNICE ORIN, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, kidney, liver, stomach, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can not praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do. I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—Mrs. MARY A. HIRSH, No. Manchester, Ind.

WINCHESTER

"NEW RIVAL"

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

No black powder shells on the market compare with the "NEW RIVAL" in uniformity and shooting qualities. Sure fire and waterproof. Get the genuine.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. New Haven, Conn.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable and Laxative. CURE ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, SICK-HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia.

OBSERVE

The following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, inward pain, bloating, blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dizziness or ringing in the ears, or unusual vertigo, slight fever and dull pain in the head, dejection of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the hardest storms. Sublimely waterproof. Available in 185 Fish Brand Pommel Slicker. It is entirely new. For sale in your town. Write for catalogue to J. A. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

PENSON JOHN W. MORRIS

Successfully Prosecutes Claims. The Pension Agent of the U.S. Government. Office in your town. Write for catalogue to J. A. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

C. N. U. No. 42-1000

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PERMANENTLY CURED. No other cure necessary. Fits most cases of Hay Fever, Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, etc. For sale in your town. Write for catalogue to J. A. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

RAINDROPS.

The raindrops fell each drop a living soul; Joyfully they left their cloud home, Rushing downward, through the unknown.

And some fell on the parched ground, And gave new life to the grass; And some into stately, grand-souled rivers, and were one with them; And some into laughing streams, leapt and danced their lives through; And some into the deep, wild ocean; And some into stagnant pools—the quick-souled raindrops.

And when they were tired the wind stooped down and carried the raindrops home.

—Margaret Crowell, in Lippincott's.

Gentleman Jim's Last Job

BY HENRY RAVENSCORPE.

For years I have been a professional rogue, living by the exercise of my wits, whenever I saw an opportunity to transfer the property of some unsuspecting individual to my own possession.

My pals know me as "Gentleman Jim," because I have always dressed in fashionable garb and tried to appear, in actions and speech, a cultured gentleman.

It is not necessary for the purpose of my narrative that I should name the exact locality where my last adventure took place. If you know, you don't need to be told; if you don't know, the information would do you no good; and therefore it will be sufficient for me to say that it was in a thriving town in Hampshire County, Massachusetts.

In traveling about the country, on a prospective tour, I came to the busy town in question and found, among other things, that it contained a flourishing bank, built of stone and a half-inch high, standing on a small plot of ground, entirely detached from any other structure.

Some casual remarks and inquiries, judiciously made, revealed the fact that it contained a burglar-proof safe in a stone vault, and that it usually contained deposits ranging in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars.

It was regarded as a place in every way so secure against intruders as not even to need the services of a night-watchman; and this belief in its impenetrability pleased me very much.

Because of the increased safety we should have in "working the plant," "Well," I said to myself, "I am going to find my way into that safe, and if I succeed in getting off clear I shall have money enough to maintain me in a life of luxurious ease for a long time."

The first thing, after having settled in my mind that that treasure-vault was to be penetrated, was to devise the means to accomplish this purpose.

In the first place, it was absolutely necessary that we should work under cover and under cover for a long time, for it was no slight undertaking to penetrate a hard, cemented stone wall of several feet in thickness, with immense casings of iron and steel to be cut out and removed, before we could reach the treasure; and this all to be done by men unseen and unknown in the community, in the dead hours of night, while honest citizens were peacefully resting from the toils of the day.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, according to the light in which the matter is viewed, the nearest building to the bank was a dry goods store kept by a man who had not been over prosperous in his business, and who was willing to sell out the same at a reasonable figure.

But I did not go to him and offer to purchase. I had a better scheme than that, for I did not wish to be further known in that community; and so I put on the airs of a rich gentleman, having more money than I could reasonably spend, and after a week or two of this kind of pastime I settled my hotel bill with a great flourish and went away, deeply regretted by all who had been so fortunate as to make my distinguished acquaintance, and more especially by those who had profited by my lavish expenditure.

I had a very faithful, shrewd and industrious pal, and I immediately sought him and gave him full instructions.

In the course of the next two weeks the dry goods store I speak of had changed owners, and Robert Carpenter, a quiet, honest, thrifty-looking individual had put out his sign, and became a staid, sober, citizen-like citizen of the thriving town, ready and anxious to sell anything, from a silk dress down to a yard of tape or a paper of pins.

You may possibly think that a dry goods store, open all the week days to all kinds of customers, from early in the morning till nine o'clock at night, was not exactly the place for working burglars to visit and remain in for weeks together; but it was just because nobody, not even the lynx-eyed police, had the least suspicion of anything of the kind being concealed there that this particular establishment became one of the most perfect "blinds" we could have chosen.

Where so many came and went, a stranger, even if seen, was not liable to attract attention and set goossips to whispering of something unduly strange.

But great care was taken that strangers should not be seen there.

Our confederates, disguised as farmers, mechanics, train hands or ordinary laborers, my worthy self among the number, dropped in singly, at different times, and were then cared for inside, and kept concealed in apartments arranged especially for our use.

All our tools were brought to the place in cases of merchandise, and, therefore, attracted no suspicious notice.

The distance from our starting point, the cellar of our store, to the outside of the bank was only a little over sixty feet; but to tunnel this in the night, entirely underground, arch it, and wall it with boards, and make it secure to smuggle in the things we

needed, and get rid of the dirt and rubbish—was a slow and discouraging undertaking, which required a good deal of patience, nerve and pluck, and the incentive of a fortune to be reached in the end, to keep our confederates down to the laborious work.

And then, when this was all done, after the nicest engineering calculation and weeks of toil, we were only fairly ready to begin the task of piercing a safe which was deemed impenetrable by its makers, and which had been constructed with all the solidity, care and skill of the best mechanical work which money could procure.

We had forced an entrance, which had exposed the rear of the safe, and made several attempts to make a breach in its formidable wall; but for hours and hours the stout steel resisted all our efforts.

After various experiments and many consultations, it was suggested that we should try the softening process of heat, and a blow-pipe was used to direct and concentrate the most powerful heat upon a given point.

After being kept up for a long time, we found we could make some slight impression with our best tools—a mere scuffing, so to speak—and, though this was tediously slow, we felt encouraged to proceed.

"Continual dropping will wear away a stone," is a maxim as old as the hills; constant heating, chafing, grinding and rubbing gradually thinned a portion of the plate, till at last we began to feel that we were masters of the situation.

It was finally announced that the plate had reached that condition when a violent blow with a heavy hammer would burst through, and then we paused in our work to prepare for making good our escape, as soon as the great design should be effected.

Our storekeeper, the only party known in the place, and who was forthwith told to decamp, to secretly leave the town, and an innocent clerk, who was a resident of the place, was left in charge of the establishment. It being given out that the owner had gone to Boston to purchase new goods.

Next we had a covered wagon arranged for carrying off the spoils to the cellar of a certain church near the outskirts of the town, there to be concealed until such time as it might be removed with safety. Then we all agreed to separate, and by different routes, each to make his way to New York, and meet at a certain rendezvous in East Houston street.

These details having been arranged, we fixed upon the following Saturday night for the grand consummation of our hopes, thus having Sunday to intervene between the time of robbery and discovery, and over thirty hours in which to make good our flight.

Well, the long-looked-for night came at last—a night favorable to our purpose, being dark and stormy—and, though we were men used to controlling our nerves, they were now strung up to that degree of excitement as we stood before the thin, frail barrier which only divided us from a fortune, that we trembled, blushed and shook like young frightened colts.

At length the hammer was raised, the signal was given; the blow was struck and crash through the thin plate of steel the iron was sent, crumbling the cemented layer on the other side of it, shattering the inner casing, and permitting our bull's-eye lantern to flash through into the great treasure vault. So excited were we that it was difficult for any one to resist the shock that involuntarily pressed to our lips for utterance.

In a few minutes a space was made large enough for one of us to crawl through, and then was exposed our haven of treasure. We found that in greenbacks, national bank notes, gold, silver and negotiable bonds we were richer by nearly \$210,000.

I ought to have been contented with this, and might have got off free, as my companions did, but what will not a greedy man do?

There was a smaller safe, which we could only open with powder, and, being an expert at that business, I determined, against the advice of my companions, to see the inside of it.

I accordingly prepared for the work, while they were busy in removing the treasures already secured.

It chanced that I was alone in the bank when I set off the fuse, expecting only a slight concussion; but the report was louder than I anticipated, and the effect was terrible.

The safe door was blown open, and I was left unharmed, but the report of the explosion was heard by a private watchman in the vicinity, who immediately gave an alarm, which brought crowds of people about the bank.

The first is soon told. My companions succeeded in escaping with their booty, but, after a desperate resistance, I was arrested. A speedy trial followed, and, of course, I was convicted. That bank robbery was Gentleman Jim's last job. I am in prison, and not until ten years hence, if I live, shall I once more be at liberty.—New York Weekly.

Chief Justice and the Law.

Here is a little anecdote about the late Lord Russell, of Killowen. He was very often at Prince's Restaurant with his daughters, and one night happened there after a visit to the play. The restaurant is obliged by law to close at midnight, and as a sort of hint to visitors, the management turns out the little electric lights on the tables about ten minutes before the hour. They did so on this occasion, whereupon the Lord Chief Justice asked, "What's that for?" and was told, "Light them up again at once," said he, in his hasty way. The light was turned on, but the midnight struck, the men turned them out again. Lord Russell, however, had not finished. He sent for the manager and asked what on earth he meant by again turning out the lights. "Because it is against the law for us to keep open after 12," was the reply. "Hang the law!" said the Lord Chief Justice, and calmly went on eating his supper. The restaurant had to keep open some ten minutes while he finished. The fun of it was that several other parties, seeing the Lord Chief Justice disregarding the law, took the opportunity of finishing their meal in a leisurely fashion.—London Truth.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A man never learns true economy until he tries himself to change his mind before he changes a \$5 bill.

The suggestion that the "shirtwaist man" will have to wear corsets finally reduces that individual to complete absurdity.

The South African war being practically over, some of the military critics could, without loss to the public, be mustered out.

Spain is managing to keep out of international discussion with all the persistence of a government that has had trouble enough.

If the average man were to attempt to read everything the Government publishes in one year he would have to devote about half a century to the task, taking eight hours a day.

The new French duel code provides that in the future no duel can end without the shedding of blood, and no account of the proceeding shall be published if the insult causing the duel was not made publicly.

The manufacture of glass in Germany is becoming a very important industry. There are 400 factories operating, and they give employment to 35,000 workmen. The industry is one of the youngest established in the empire.

When nature exhibits the might of her destructive forces how puny the greatest efforts of human ingenuity seem by comparison. (Galveston's list of killed in a single night exceeds that of the Spanish-American and Anglo-Boer wars added together.)

A London newspaper is responsible for the statement that the army of sandwich advertising men in that city numbers, about seven thousand, and is recruited from all classes in society, even members of the nobility having been reduced on rare occasions to this method of making a shilling.

The soil of Peru contains a large number of mineral species. At the present time the number of mines in exploitation is 2,500, employing 70,000 workmen. The value of ore has increased by more than fifty per cent. within the last two years over that in 1898.

The cutting of the river weed known as sidd on the Upper Nile has had remarkable results. The operation has set free such an extraordinary amount of stagnant water that the river has been poisoned as far down as Assuan. Millions of fish have died from the want of free oxygen, but, strange to say, though the water is disagreeable to the smell and taste, the people who are compelled to drink it, in the absence of any other supply have experienced no ill effects.

Of all the marvelous aspects of the allied expedition to Pekin the most remarkable is that the palm of military supremacy should by common consent and without question have been awarded to Japan. Never in history has there been a transformation of a nation of forty millions of people so complete and accomplished in so short a time as the transformation of Japan, emphasized by its high military efficiency on the advance to Pekin. The capacity for cultivation which it attests is marvelous, and the Japanese are as patriotic as they are capable. Their latest achievement is enough to furnish the military powers of Europe with food for serious thought.

The opening up of a bog deposit at St. John, New Brunswick, reveals the fact that the region was swept by a forest fire about 2,000 years ago. The important question is, if there was such a fire as the remains indicate, by whom or what was it kindled. Some suggest that it was from the heat developed by a lightning stroke, but if this is replied that growing trees which are often struck seldom take fire, and if they do the fire is usually extinguished by the rain accompanying a thunder storm. Nevertheless, fires from lightning are well known.

In the south of France forest fires have been known to originate from the drops of balsam which exude from pine trees. These drops, forming natural lenses which concentrate the rays of the sun and lead to ignition of the wood. Deposits of charcoal are not uncommonly found below glacial clays, proving that there must have been forest fires when the world was yet young, whatever their source.

The laws of Argentine compel every business man to render statements of his accounts to proper officials, and if he is indebted more than he can pay, his business is at once supervised or investigated. If he willfully goes into debt with the view of wronging creditors he receives punishment. The business standing of every merchant can at any time be ascertained, and credit in Argentina is as safe as cash. To make it plainer, the creditor is so well protected that for a manufacturer to receive cash is really a drawback, as he loses the discount. The large German houses will always prefer the credit customer to one paying cash, as the profits are larger, and it is rare for loss of any kind to occur. Business, as a rule, is done on credit, and the dealer not only expects to receive credit but is also willing to extend it to his customers. Credit is given for from six months to a year, but at the end of the period the cash is paid, sometimes with interest added.

The report made by the committee appointed by the British Dental Association to investigate and report on the condition of the teeth of school children contains some interesting points, says the Philadelphia Medical Journal. It appears that only about ten per cent. to thirteen per cent. of school children from six to sixteen years of age have "sound dentition," that is, a condition in which no permanent tooth had been attacked by caries at any time. This appears significant, and it would lead to the conclusion that the average child knows little of the toothbrush, and that proper instruction from parents and others whose duty it is to teach along this line has been sadly neglected. Paradoxically, the constitution of the individual, the character of the food, etc., undoubtedly have upon the teeth, surely no one will assert that all these causes combined could cause ninety per cent. of growing, and presumably healthy, children to have defective teeth if proper care was observed in keeping them clean.

The notable fact in the report of the Chief Fire Warden of Minnesota is that whereas in other States having no fire-warden system vast areas were burned over and many millions of dollars in property destroyed by forest fires in 1899, in Minnesota only ten insignificant fires occurred, covering an aggregate area of only 3,635 acres and causing a property loss of only \$1,541. Of these ten fires all but three were controlled by a fire-warden or his helper; and that the number occurring was reduced to such insignificance as compared with former years is fairly attributable, at least in part, to the diligence with which warning notices have been posted up all over the forest sections of the State, calling attention to the liabilities incurred by those who carelessly start fires in the woods, or neglect them when started. Regarded in the light of a fire-insurance premium on life, the State's expenditure for its fire-warden service is a good investment, but the prevention of fire is only a small part of the good work done by these conservators of forest growth.

A medical controversy, growing out of the willingness of certain doctors to treat the members of fraternal and benevolent societies at reduced rates, is about to be carried into the courts of Massachusetts at Springfield. The Hampden County Medical Association has expressed its disapproval of this practice, insisting that no special arrangements for charging less than the ordinary fees should be made with these organizations, but the societies seem to have found no difficulty in securing the services of other physicians who agreed to treat their members for a stipulated sum per annum. Thus far, there was no room for litigation. It appears, however, that a patient who was sent by one of these so-called contract physicians to the Mercy Hospital in Springfield was refused admission to that institution unless the doctor in attendance withdrew from the case, which he finally consented to do for the sake of the patient who required treatment which could be afforded only at a hospital. A suit will now be brought to ascertain whether the hospital staff could lawfully take this action under its charter, which provides that all patients shall be treated there who are brought to the institution by reputable physicians.

The criminal statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending September 30, 1899, show that twenty-five persons were charged with murder during the period covered by the report. These cases resulted as follows: Eleven convictions, all followed by the infliction of the death penalty, nine acquittals, three prisoners detained as insane and two cases in which the prosecutions are still pending. The proportion of murder cases in the United States is so much larger as to justify the Canadian newspapers in congratulating themselves on the comparative freedom of their country from crimes of violence. The Ottawa Journal attributes the difference largely to the lax laws and the lax administration of the law in the United States. "In Canada," we are told, "there are practically no delays. There is no appeal to a second court. No stop is possible except by the action of the Minister of Justice, which is rare and to which the majority of Canadians strenuously object under any circumstances. Of twenty-five accused murderers in Canada last year, eleven were hanged, or nearly one in two. Of the 7,840 accused murderers in the United States in partly the corresponding year, 169 were executed or one in seventy-one."

Not Flattering.

No matter how eminent or learned they may become, the distinguished gentlemen concerned with the scientific departments of the government are never quite above being flattered by any manifestations of intelligent interest on the part of the public in the branches which they affect. Professor L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology, confesses that he is no exception, and by a story which he has told to a few members of the Cosmos Club, he points a moral against any such weakness. It happened in this wise: The Professor received one day a personal letter from a gentleman in a Western town asking him to be so good as to send him a copy of his report. Professor Howard replied promptly, saying he should be pleased to comply with his request, and asking to which particular report he referred. The reply was as follows: "Am not particular which one you send. I only want it for a scrapbook." Washington Star.

Water as a Fuel.

Next to making water run uphill, is that of the invention of a gentleman in Montreal, A. G. Ingalls, a graduate of McGill University, in that city. His invention is a process by which water may be used so as to effect an immense saving in the consumption of coal. In fact, it may be said that water practically is the fuel and coal is merely an auxiliary. The method is such that a thin spray of water is spread over a coal flame in such a way, and with such auxiliaries, that the heat of the flame is wonderfully augmented. The full details of the secret are not yet made public by the inventor. The discovery, it is alleged, can be applied to gas and other flames.—Home and Farm.

The butcher and his customer often indulge in a joint debate.

THE QUEEN OF WEAPONS.

French Authority Comes Out in Favor of the Lance.

General Leroy, in an article in La France Militaire, still adheres to the lance for cavalry as the "queen of weapons." He reasons that the rapidity of movement is the essential factor in cavalry action, and that the cavalry produces results by moral effect or not at all. Shock action is the exception and not the rule. Infantry, when the avalanche of cavalry is precipitated upon them, are either demoralized and dispersed or else they make a successful stand. In cavalry encounters either as is most frequently the case, one troop goes about without awaiting the shock, or a short distance melee ensues, terminating in the rout of the cavalry whose morale is inferior. The flight of a few men leads to the flight of the rest. Finally, against artillery unsupported, cavalry will almost always find its opportunity if it can elude observation before making a charge. As the lance makes the greatest moral impression and inflicts the most deadly wounds, it is the most effective weapon. As the Germans are adding the lance to the sabre and carbine in arming their cavalry, they are evidently of this opinion.

If General Leroy had to choose between the carbine and the lance he would retain the lance, inasmuch as cavalry is rarely called upon to fight on foot in the defense or attack of a passage or defile, except in the absence of infantry, and its fire action is more noisy than effective. Napoleon never by any chance called upon his cavalry to fight dismounted. As to the sabre, General Leroy says: "Imagine a soldier or an infantryman in a field of battle, and that you are being charged by a troop of cavalry—which would you prefer that that troop should be armed with the sword or with the lance?" Marmont says the sabre cannot take the place of the lance, for if the infantry stands fast its bayonets keep the horses too far off to allow horsemen to sabre the foot soldiers, whereas the chances of a charge being successful are very different when the same line of cavalry is equipped with lances projecting four feet in front of the horses.

The argument is, in short, that the cavalryman has a function entirely distinct from that of the mounted infantryman, and that entirely different conditions must determine his choice of weapons. Moral effect in war is not determined by a study of the percentage of losses, and it is to this that both cavalry and artillery in a large measure owe their value. The mere appearance of the big American cavalryman in unexpected places and unexpected ways, has set the legs of the most adventurous Philpotts into active operation.

A German officer, writing in the Military Wochenschrift, observes that the "cavalry fight," prevalent at the beginning of the war, has been replaced in modern days by "artillery fight." At the spring maneuvers in the old-days leaders and men alike paid far more attention to the flanks than the front, and often exposed themselves to the infantry and artillery of the opposing side in their haste to form a front to the right or left against cavalry. Those days of "cavalry fight," however, have gone by, and a more justifiable "artillery fight" has taken its place. Army and Navy Journal.

Costly Chinese Fans.

The Chinese crisis will not interrupt the supply of fans, except possibly of rare specimens of very high value. China, perhaps, was the home of the fan, though the honor is also claimed by Japan. The idea of a fan originated, no doubt, in the palm-leaf, borne to and fro by the breeze, folded delicately and compactly by nature's hand. Either expended or undeveloped, it is suggestive of the two principal methods of making fans, that of the palm-leaf fan, which preserve the natural beauty of the leaf, are made in China. In Chinese records there is mention of the use of fans to keep the rust from the wheels of the chariots as far back as the Chow dynasty, 1100 B. C.

The artists of the celestial empire were probably the originators of calligraphic and pictorial decorations on fans. The Negroni collection, sold in London in 1865, included many of the famous album fans so long and so greatly popular in China. Some of these fans were sold for \$4,500 apiece. They were richly ornamented and covered with numerous and complimentary inscriptions, and were supposed to have belonged to the emperors and empresses of China. The first fan of this sort of which we have particular mention in Chinese poetry was that of the Princess Pan, A. D. 550. The princess was for a time the favorite of the Emperor Ching-ong of the Han dynasty. Finding her station on the wane, she sent him a circular fan on which she had written verses describing herself as an autumn or neglected fan. Ever since in China a neglected wife is called an autumn fan.—London Mail.

Saving Money for a Vacation.

"I had a bang-up time on my vacation last year, just because I had more money to spend than I ever had before," said a young clerk whose salary by no means keeps pace with his tastes. "No I haven't had a raise in my pay. I've just been shaving myself; that's all. I used to go to a barber shop four times a week, and though really my face requires shaving every day, but I felt that I couldn't afford it, and sacrificed my appearance to my purse. A little over a year ago I started to shave myself. I had never done it before in my life, and at first it was pretty tough; but I eventually got the hang of it. I shaved myself every day, and had a closed razor box with a small hole cut in the lid, nailed up against the wall in the bathroom. Every time I shaved myself I dropped fifteen cents in the box, and every couple of days a small tip for the barber. Just before I went on my vacation I opened the box and took out \$65.10. It was all velvet, and that's why I enjoyed my vacation."—Philadelphia Record.

CLOTHESPIN FACTS.

Log Costing \$2 Cuts Up Into Clothespins Worth \$100.

"The longer you live," as a philosopher German once remarked, "the more you find, by chimney, and out." For instance, there is a common, everyday clothespin, on which no man has ever been able to improve, any more than he has improved upon the wheelbarrow or the old-fashioned wooden rolling pin. Who would imagine that there was anything about the clothespin that was worth finding out? The writer was passing a little grocery where a box of clothespins was among the things displayed outside.

"How much for clothespins today?" he asked of the grocer.

"Four cents," was the reply.

"Four cents apiece?"

"A piece! Great hickory, no! Four cents a dozen!"

"Ah-h-h! Are you a good judge of clothespins?"

"I should say so! I've made more than a million of 'em," replied the storekeeper. "I've followed the clothespin, sir, in all the processes of its evolution, from the growing tree to the polishing box. Say!" exclaimed the dealer, "to look at that pin you'd scarcely believe that the manufacturer could make and sell twelve of them for a cent and have a profit of more than 50 per cent. at that, would you?"

"But he can do it. He can whistle out clothespins at the rate of eighty a minute. How? Easy enough. All he's got to do is to take his maple or birch log and go to work. Say his log is ten feet long and a foot through. He won't have to pay more than \$2 for it; he pays more than that for it so it doesn't know his business. That log will whittle up into 12,000 clothespins. It will take the man two hours and a half to chop that log up into clothespins, which is at the rate of 4,800 an hour. But when they are all cut out they are worth \$90.40 to the maker. He will work ten hours a day if he is smart, and will get away with four of these logs. It's easy figuring to find out that he will then have on hand 48,000 clothespins, worth \$388.80 if they're worth a cent.

"The lumber for those pins has cost only \$8, providing the man wasn't stuck in buying it. Now, if that was all the expense a man with a clothespin factory would be at a blamed sight better off than if he owned a coal mine. But those logs have got to run the gamut of a good deal of machinery before they are full-fledged clothespins. A saw separates the logs into lengths of sixteen inches, another saw these blocks into boards three-quarters of an inch thick, a third saw reduces the boards to strips three-quarters of an inch square. These little strips are pushed into a big wheel, which carries them to a gang of other saws, where they are chopped into clothespin lengths quicker than a sausage machine can chop up a pound of meat. These lengths are carried by a swift-moving belt to a machine that grabs them and sets them in a lathe. The lathe gives them their shape—their twisting of an eye and throws them to the man who feeds them to still another saw, which moves backward and forward as if it were madder than a snake. This saw chops out the slot that the wisherwoman is to shove down over the clothes on the line one of these days, and the clothespin is ready, all except kiln drying and polishing. Kiln drying knocks the sap out of the wood and the polishing is done by letting the clothespin rub against themselves in a revolving iron cylinder.

"All these processes cost money, and when the manufacturer comes to put up his goods for sale he finds that his profit on the 48,000 pins, or a day's hard work, is only about \$192. I pay the manufacturer one cent a dozen, or about 84 cents a thousand, and, really, I am compelled in these tight times to sell them for 4 cents a dozen, or \$3.36 a thousand, which wouldn't be so bad if I sold a thousand every hour or so. But, with care, a thousand clothespins will stay by me a whole month or two, and I even have had them with me a whole year. Chinese cheap labor is pelling the life out of the clothespin trade, for Ling Sing and Wun Lung don't use clothespins in their laundries, and they're washing about all the clothes that are washed, it seems to me, nowadays."—Chicago Tribune.

A Fly Buries a Spider.

"While strolling about in my garden the other day I was very much interested in the clever and almost human manner in which a large but ordinary house fly buried a dead spider," said a naturalist to the writer recently. "The fly, bearing the lifeless body of the spider in its feet, flew down on a patch of bare soil and laid its load down within a few feet of where I was standing. It then went about eighteen inches in another direction from where I stood, and from where it had alighted, and commenced digging a hole in the ground. My curiosity was excited and I stopped to watch the insect at work.

"Well, after the fly had the hole dug half the length of himself he went to where he had left the spider, and apparently took its dimensions. After going back to the hole he found it was not big enough and began digging again. After taking out a quantity of earth he once more went to the spider and again took its measurement. He did this eight times and as often enlarged the hole. When the busy little fellow had the hole too deep for him to throw the earth clear out he would go on the bank and force it back with his feet. At last when he had the excavation large enough for his purpose he went for the spider and brought it to the grave, for such it proved to be, and dragged it to the mouth of the hole. After he had the body in he covered it with the earth first and finished by placing a tiny piece of elder on the top. When he had finished the work he flew away, having completed the burial in exactly forty-five minutes by my watch."—Washington Star.

Over \$1,000,000 is to be spent on a new dock at Chatham, which, when finished, will be the largest on the banks of the Medway, England.

A MARYLAND BOAR HUNT.

Wild Hogs on Spesutia Island to Be exterminated Shortly.

Wild Hogs on Spesutia Island to Be exterminated Shortly. On the farm of Mr. John Donnell Smith, on Spesutia Island, there is a herd of 100 or more wild hogs. They are wild and vicious and have their lairs in the cover of the marshes, which they rove at will. Spesutia Island is about six miles south of this city and contains some 1,500 acres of very fertile land, but, in addition to this, there are vast marshes between it and the mainland. The island is divided into three farms of about equal portions, the Smith farm being on the lower extremity. Several years ago some of the hogs on the farm were neglected and allowed to inhabit the marshes. They are unapproachable. Notwithstanding the great loss of their property by drowning in high tides, the herd has increased.

At first little attention was paid to the animals, but with the increase in their numbers and fierceness, Mr. Smith has concluded to exterminate them, particularly as their depredations upon the crops are doing great damage. To prevent nocturnal visits to the farm, Mr. Smith had water fences constructed, reaching a considerable distance from shore, but he found that it was only amusement for them to swim around these fences, even in a heavy sea-way. It is generally believed that a hog can swim but a short distance until the contact of the front hoofs catch the throat, but these hogs can swim a mile with comfort.

Mr. Smith proposes to start a crusade against these boars in a few days, and expects to get much sport from the hunt. A pack of dogs will be required to start the beasts from their lairs and bring them to the open, where they may be shot. This means the sacrifice of many of the dogs, as when cornered one of these boars will make short work of his antagonist. Some of the boars are very large and have great tusks, which would rip open a hand. The intention is to employ eight or ten men who are familiar with the marshes and haunts of the hogs. With these Mr. Smith and some of his friends, all armed with rifles and shot-guns, will await the appearance of the hogs in the thoroughfares and shoot them down. To complete their extermination will require a week or more, as they are roaming over hundreds of acres of marsh and thicket.—Baltimore Sun.

A WONDERFUL TIMEPIECE.

The Matile Watch, of Which Mark Twain Wrote a Description.

What is, perhaps, the most wonderful watch in the world is in the possession of a resident of Prince George County, Md.

This remarkable timepiece, known as the Matile watch, from the name of its maker, was made at Looe, Switzerland, about forty years ago. It formed a feature of the Swiss exhibit at the Centennial held at Philadelphia in 1876, and was purchased at that occasion, by its present owner. A description of the watch by Mark Twain (S. L. Clemens) is as remarkable for accuracy as humor. "The well-known writer thus gives his impressions of the marvelous piece of mechanism:

"I have examined the wonderful watch made by Mr. H. L. Matile, and indeed it comes nearer to being a human being than any piece of mechanism I ever saw before. In fact, it knows considerably more than the average voter. It knows the movements of the moon, and keeps exact record of them; it tells the day of the week, the date of the month, and the month of the year, and will do this perpetually; it tells the hour of the day, and the minute, and the second, and even splits the second into fifths, and marks the division by stop hands, having two of the latter; it can take accurate care of two race horses who start, not together, but one after another; it is a repeater (wherein the other is suggested again), and must continually chime the hour, the quarter, the half, and the three-quarter hour, and also the minutes that have passed of an uncompleted quarter hour, so that a blind man can tell the time of day by it to the exact minute.

"Such is this extraordinary watch. It elicits admiration. I should think one could add another wheel and make it read and write, still another and make it talk; and I think one might take out several of the wheels that are already in it and it would still be a more intelligent citizen than some that help to govern the country. On the whole, I think it is entitled to vote—that is, if its sex is of the right kind."

The watch was sold for \$1,400; and it is still performing its complex functions with the greatest regularity.—Washington Times.

Finland's Unofficial Stamp.